



CHINESE DRIVE FOE BACK ALONG LUNGHAI RAILROAD

**Troops Slush Through Flooded Fields to Attack
Japanese—Many of Enemy are Stranded
During Withdrawal**

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
HANKOW, July 3.—Slushing through the muddy grain fields of flooded North Honan, Chinese soldiers today were reported to have attacked Japanese units on the Lunghai railroad, forcing a general withdrawal to the east.

Japanese are rushing a huge fleet of little river boats to the Kaileng-Kweitch region, overrun by the Yellow River after Japanese cannon-fire and aerial bombings broke the ancient river dikes.

Numerous bands of Japanese soldiers have been stranded on hilltops by the surging, silt-laden waters of the Yellow River, and can be rescued only by boat.

COAL REGION IS OBJECTIVE

The crack Dolhara division of Major General Kenji Dolhara, the Japanese "Lawrence of Manchuria," has been rebuilt, it was reported here.

The division lost a third of its effectiveness when Chinese trapped it north of Kaileng, close to the river town of Lanfeng, in one of the most dramatic incidents of the war.

The division was ferried across the Yellow River and is now attacking along the Taokow-Tsingwa railway in North Honan. The Taokow-Tsingwa line crosses the Peiping-Hankow line at Sinsiang, Dolhara's present base.

The object of the offensive is Tsingwa, which controls the outlet for the important coal region tapped by the railway from Tsing-

(Continued on Page 2)

1,000 Killed As Japanese Bomb Swatow

SWATOW, Kwangtung Province, South China, July 3 (UP).—(By U. S. Navy Radio).—Chinese municipal authorities estimated tonight that about 1,000 civilians were killed and 1,000 others wounded in yesterday's aerial bombing of the city by Japanese naval planes.

More than 100,000 civilians had fled into the hills, fearing that a Japanese land occupation of the city was imminent from the Japanese base established last month on Namao Island off the port.

British and American warships were standing by to protect their nationals.

Father William J. Downs of Erie, Pa., one of those injured, was recovering aboard the U.S.S. Sacramento. He is a member of the Catholic Mission.

U. S. Doctors Hail Gains of Soviet Science

**Leading Medical Men
Of USSR Extend
Their Greeting**

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 3.—A group of American doctors visiting the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Government today inspected the famous Gorky All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine.

The American medical men headed by Dr. Henry Sigerist, professor of the history of medicine in Johns Hopkins University, were shown the Institute's modern laboratory equipment.

Technicians working on involved but important experiments conferred with the American visitors on the nature and the technique of the experiments.

GREETED BY SCIENTISTS

The Americans expressed admiration at the vast scope of the experimental activity of the Institute. At a reception yesterday tendered by VOKS, the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the doctors were greeted by leading Soviet medical men, including Prof. Burdenko, who is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

On Friday the Americans held a three-hour discussion with People's Commissar of Health Bogdanov and other Health Commissariat leaders.

After Dr. Sigerist and his companions asked a number of questions about Soviet public health service, they were asked in turn about the health system for working people in the United States.

Dr. Sigerist, replying to the questions in detail, said that the main weakness of the public health service in the United States was the lack of state aid.

He said that, comparing public health measures in the United States and the Soviet Union, he was particularly impressed by the principles upon which the Soviet system functions—free, state medical aid to all working people, extensive use of prophylactic measures, and the network of sanatoria and rest homes.

LOYALISTS AT BECHI OPEN NEW OFFENSIVE

**Penablanca Lines Are
Held Despite Fierce
Fascist Attacks**

(More Spain News on Page 2)

HENDAYE, French - Spanish Frontier, July 3.—Loyalist troops launched a strong counter-attack against newly established fascist lines at Bechi, north of Valencia, today.

Reinforced Loyalist air squadrons and artillery batteries bombed and strafed fascist positions before the attack.

Further inland Government troops stopped in its tracks a fascist column driving through the mountains against Valencia.

Republican positions in the Penablanca heights in the Pueblo de Valverde region remained intact despite steady fascist pressure during the past 24 hours, Government dispatches said.

The Caballero hills in the Tales area were recaptured by the Loyalists in a swift counter-attack after fascists took the heights in a costly advance. Loyalist reserves entered the fray before fascists could reorganize for a strong stand.

The fascist column were preceded by a screen of German and Italian tanks and aided by big bombers.

50,000 Czech Athletes Pledge The Republic

PRAGUE, July 3 (UP).—Fifty thousand members of Czechoslovak Sokol (gymnastic) organizations pledged "fidelity to the republic" today at the opening of the 10th Sokol Congress in Masaryk Stadium.

American Sokols will give their display tomorrow, on their own Independence Day anniversary. The climax of the celebration will be on Wednesday when the Czech Army, reinforced by army units from Yugoslavia and Rumania, stage maneuvers in the stadium.

NAACP Renews Fight For Anti-Lynch Bill

**Negro Rights Organization Passes Resolution to
Condemn Filibuster Against Measure—
Appeals to F.D.R. on Discrimination**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—A resolution pledging a renewal of the fight for Federal anti-lynching legislation was adopted last night by delegates to the 29th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The resolution included a severe criticism of the reactionary southern filibuster against the Wagner-Nyus anti-lynching bill in the Senate, and urged "that all Americans of all races in all sections of the country who oppose lynching withhold their support from any of those Senators who failed in this crisis."

"If illiberal blocs in the U. S. Senate can kill an anti-lynching bill by denying the fundamental democratic right to vote on any measure introduced in Congress, so can illiberal blocs in that body kill any other kind of legislation," the resolution said.

"We pledge ourselves to renew the fight for this legislation with increased vigor to the end that the horrible curse of lynching may be wiped out of American life."

FIGHT FOR FRANCHISE
The convention came to a close Saturday after four days of sessions which considered many phases of American and international life and adopted a score of well-considered and far-reaching resolutions.

The increasing role that the Negro people are playing in the political life of this country was reflected in a resolution to begin a campaign to have Negroes register to vote and to campaign forcibly for the right to vote in those communities where the franchise is still denied them.

The N.A.A.C.P. at this convention decided to remain non-partisan, urging all of its members to "critically examine issues and candidates" regardless of party affiliations.

It also asked President Roosevelt (Continued on page 8)

NLRB CHIEF CITES RECORD OF LABOR ACT

**Madden Declares Labor
Relations Law Is
Effective Instrument**

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP).—Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board, writing in the July issue of "The Democratic Digest," official publication of the Democratic National Committee, tonight defined the record of the Wagner Act.

Madden said that 95 per cent of the cases handled by the Board were settled by voluntary agreement, dismissal of the charges, or withdrawal by the complaining union.

"In 55 per cent of the cases, affecting 1,200,000 workers, the disputes ended in voluntary agreement of all parties—employer, employee and the Board," he said. "Sixteen per cent were dismissed by the Board, and 24 per cent withdrawn by those who began the suits."

"Only 5 per cent of the Board cases could not be straightened out short of a formal hearing. Many of these have gone to the courts, and have become the raw material out of which precedents have emerged. The Act has been validated and Board procedure approved in 12 cases passed upon favorably by the Supreme Court."

Answering charges that the Act is partial to employees, Madden said that "in the sense that it protects their acknowledged rights this is so."

"To the contention that the Act does not give equal protection to employers, Madden said: "When the object is to insure that workers, if they wish, can send their freely chosen representatives to the bargaining conference, it would be redundant to insure that same privilege to employers, whose rights to send instructed representatives to the same bargaining conference have never been challenged."

SAVE DEMOCRACY, F.D.R. APPEALS AT GETTYSBURG

**Nation Faces New "Challenge to Democracy"
Such as Lincoln Surmounted, President
Warns on Battle's 75th Anniversary**

(By United Press)

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 3.—President Roosevelt, addressing a vast throng at the dedication of a monument on the fields where the battle of Gettysburg was fought 75 years ago, today called upon the people of the United States to meet a new "challenge to democracy."

With several thousand Civil War veterans, brought here by the Government for the 75th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, the President urged the nation to give "practical devotion" to a new national crisis "as fundamental as Lincoln's."

The conflict, he said, is being fought "not with glint of steel, but with appeals to reason and justice on a thousand fronts—seeking to save for our common country opportunity and security for citizens in a free society."

The President stood beneath a 90-foot limestone shaft, from whose top burned a gas flame designed to remain lighted for years to come. The pale glow of the flame would be seen distinctly in the twilight, and as night settled its light became visible for more than 30 miles. Mr. Roosevelt said:

TEXT OF SPEECH
"Immortal deeds and immortal words have created here a shrine of American patriotism. We are encompassed by the last full measure of devotion of many men and by the words in which Abraham Lincoln expressed the simple faith for which they died."

"It seldom helps to wonder how a statesman of one generation would surmount the crisis of another. A statesman deals with concrete difficulties—with things which must be done from day to day. Not often can he frame conscious patterns for the far off future."

"But the fullness of the stature of Lincoln's nature, and the fundamental conflict which events forced upon his Presidency, invite us ever to turn to him for help."

"For the issue which he restated on this spot 75 years ago will be the continuing issue before this nation so long as we cling to the purposes for which it was founded—to preserve under the changing conditions of each generation a people's government for the people's good."

THREAT TO PEOPLE'S RULE
"The task assumes different shapes at different times. Sometimes the threat to popular government comes from political interests, sometimes from economic interests."

(Continued on Page 8)

Able Citizens of New York --- the Firemen; Tammany's Grip on the Department Slipping

By Harry Raymond
(This is the first of a series of articles.)

Hook and Ladder Company 40 arrived at the scene in the nick of time.

The seventh floor of a fire trap, 201 West 120th St., was already a raging furnace.

Driven by the flames from her apartment, Marie Brooks climbed out the window. Terrified and helpless, the neighbors watched the young woman cling from the window frame of the seventh floor, with her feet resting precariously on the keystone above the sixth story window. Life and death hung on a slender balance.

The suspense was terrible. But Fireman William L. Mayer and Daniel J. Riordan did not wring their hands. They went to work. Up shot an aerial ladder to its full length, sixty-five feet. And it was still five feet short of reaching the weakened woman. Rescue appeared impossible.

But Fireman Mayer was soon standing on the second round from

the top of the fly ladder, his body clear of the top.

"Brace my legs," he shouted to Fireman Riordan, who followed him up to his dizzy perch.

MERIT MEANS EVERYTHING
Then Fireman Mayer stretched his arms aloft. He reached Miss Brooks. And while Fireman Riordan exerted all his strength bracing him, Fireman Mayer lowered Miss Brooks between the building and himself to the aerial ladder. And the two men brought her down to the street to safety.

Bravery, skill, efficiency, speed and intelligence on the part of



FIREMEN IN ACTION: Firemen shown in photo making thrilling rescue in blaze at 7-story building at 30 St. Marks Place last Sunday, will open July 15 in Moscow.

(Continued on Page 3)

Russian Supreme Soviet Opens July 15 in Moscow

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 3.—The Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee announced today that the first session of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, elected last Sunday, will open July 15 in Moscow.

Torrents Pour On Japanese Fleeing Flood

Landslides Bury Many As Many Towns are Wiped Out

TOKIO, Monday, July 4 (UP).—Torrential rains continued in Eastern Japan today and floods menaced scores of towns and villages in which more than 100 persons already have drowned or been buried in landslides.

Forty-two persons were reported to have lost their lives yesterday in Mito, Ibaraki prefecture, while funerals were being held in Tokyo for 23 persons buried last week in a landslide in the Taniuchi district of the capital.

Drownings were reported from many villages.

Damage in Tokyo during the week-end downpour was comparatively small. A few new landslides were reported in the Kanagawa-Yokohama area.

Some damage was reported to the big tea plantations around the city of Shizuoka, while scores of Mulberry trees were ruined in Ibaraki and Saitama prefectures, indicating a possible decline in silk production.

A thousand workmen were strengthening river dikes in the East Coast district between Sendai and Shizuoka. Higher floods were feared in Ibaraki prefecture, where Lake Kaumigaura had reached the flood stage menacing the city of Tsuchiura, the population of which was fleeing.

Brazil Police Close Inquiry On Uprising

Fascist Rebels Given Sanctuary by Italy's Ambassador

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 3 (UP).—Police today closed a preliminary investigation of the fascist rebellion last May in which more than a score were killed.

The police report named 25 members of the green-shirted fascist organization of integralists as responsible for the uprising.

Their revolt leader, Lieutenant Severo Pournier, is now in asylum in the Italian Embassy. The remaining 24 will be tried by the National Security Court on charges of attempting to murder President Getulio Vargas and change the Constitution of the country by force. They face maximum penalties of 30 years in prison.

The report said that members of the group occupied the grounds of Guanabara Palace, where Vargas was alone with his family, and trained a machine-gun on the wide windows of the President's private office.

The guards, it was said, were told that resistance was futile and that the President already had been captured. When the alarm was given, Vargas fired on his attackers from the palace window. Some of the guards were able to reach the President's side and aid in the defense.

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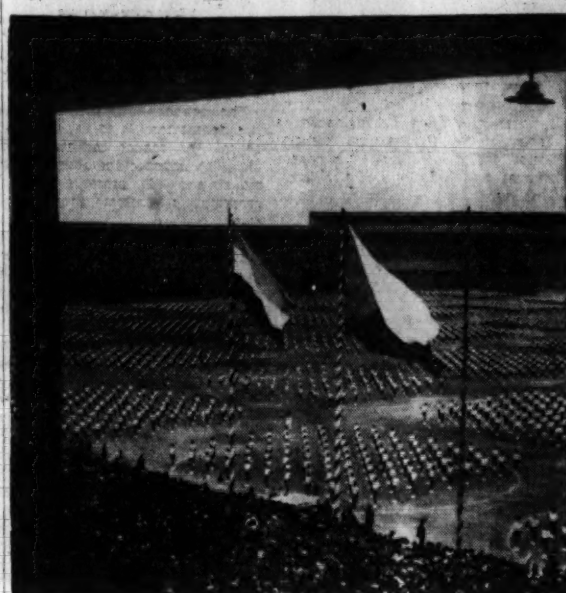
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INDEPENDENCE DAY

CZECH WORLD SOKOLS EXHIBIT



30,000 members of athletic organizations gathering in Prague are shown in photo as they demonstrated before huge crowds in Marsarok Stadium. In the foreground of picture flying alongside Czech flag is the banner of Yugoslavia, flown to honor the guests of that friendly nation who are participating in the great mass festival.

Building Soviet Ships—Kalinin Visits Yards

Chairman of Supreme Soviet Tells Workers in Leningrad Plant of Need to Construct Defense Fleet in Rapid Time

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 3.—Mikhail I. Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in a speech to workers of the Orjonikidze Shipbuilding Plant at Leningrad today, called upon Soviet shipbuilders to outstrip their competitors in capitalist lands.

USSR Protests To Japan Over Ship Detention

Soviet Demands Release of Captain, Crew of Wrecked Vessel

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 3.—The Soviet Government yesterday lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government, demanding release of a Soviet ship held in the straits of Laperuz.

The protest also called upon Japan to abandon its illegal fortifications on the strait, expressly forbidden by the Portsmouth Treaty signed by Japan in 1904.

A Soviet refrigerator vessel ship was driven ashore during a storm on May 31 in the Laperuz straits. It was detained by Japanese authorities, and the crew and captain arrested. The ship was on its way out to the Okhotsk Sea from Vladivostok.

The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo made several futile representations to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, asking release of the ship.

ILLEGAL FORTIFICATIONS
A note of protest was therefore handed to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Soviet charge d'affaires.

The note declares that the Soviet Government considers the fortification of Cape Nosaki-Nisaki a violation of the Portsmouth Treaty. The Soviet Government therefore expects the Japanese Government to take the necessary steps to restore the legal status of the straits.

It also expects that instructions will be given to local authorities to release the ship, its crew and captain, dropping as well the case started against the captain on charges of violating fortified territory.

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Off China's Soil—Chiang Reaffirms Stand of Resistance

Determination of Chinese People to Hurl Invading Japanese From Their Lands Reasserted By Generalissimo

By Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek
(Copyright 1938 by United Press)

HANKOW, July 3.—The first year of our war against the Japanese invaders will end this week and it seems opportune at this time to restate the position of the National Government of China.

The 12 months that have passed since the "Lukouichiao Incident" (the provocation of Japanese soldiers near the Marco Polo Bridge outside Peiping starting the night of July 7) have seen the armed legions of Japan carrying war to all parts of China.

The crimes which the Japanese soldiers have committed against our non-combatants, including women and children, have aroused the horror and indignation of the entire civilized world.

The intense sufferings of our people, however, have served only to steel our purpose to resist the invader to the bitter end.

THE RUTHLESS INVASION
Japan's ruthless invasion has given added force to the solidarity and national consciousness of the Chinese people and, although inadequately armed, our soldiers have fought in a manner which has elicited the admiration of all neutral military observers.

In the determination of our people to see our territory protected and our honor and our sense of justice vindicated lies our confidence in a final victory.

The Chinese people see no price as too high to pay to hasten an end of brute force now rampant in the world. They are willing to pay more than their share in crushing trends toward international anarchy.

TO DRIVE THEM OFF CHINA'S SOIL

I believe, and the Chinese people believe, that only by restoring respect for international engagements will the nations of the world find lasting peace and the civilization which mankind has managed to create through the centuries find a permanent and stable security.

Our only aspiration is to consolidate the national unity which we have achieved and to be allowed to undertake, without molestation, the tremendous tasks of national reconstruction which face us.

We are now engaged in a life-or-death struggle to preserve our right to live in peace and at peace with other nations.

Our cause against the Japanese, whose land, naval and aerial forces are killing our people, and destroying everything that is vital and precious in our country, is clear.

There will be no end to the present hostilities until the Japanese realize their folly or until their troops are driven off our soil.

Soviet Vessels Bound Here on Scientific Trip

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 3.—Two ocean-going Soviet hydrographic ships sailed from Kronstadt, outside Leningrad, yesterday on their way to Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East by way of the Panama Canal.

The sturdy patrol vessels, the Partisan and the Polymai, will take more than two months to cross the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On the way they will fuel and take water at seven ports, including several in Britain and the United States.

Three well-known leaders of the Partisan forces have been assigned to leading work in this department.

July 4 Is Not April First, Mr. Hamilton; We Remember What You Said in November '36

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—John D. M. Hamilton must think July 4 is April Fool.

Together with a small band of Republican stalwarts, he will make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Va. The handsome, red-headed chairman of the Republican National Committee will lay a wreath for one of the founders of American democracy.

He will pull a speech out of his pocket. He will twist the brave words of one of the great fighters for freedom of all time into a paunchy echo of Herbert Hoover.

One of America's big-wig Tories wooing the spirit of Thomas Jefferson.

"WE MEN"

It's worth a good belly laugh. And a lot of serious thought. John D. M. Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. It hurts writing the names on the same line. No two men could be more dissimilar.

Jefferson, father of the Declaration of Independence who believed with all his heart that "all men are created equal," that all men have the "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The sage of Monticello, who thought the great mass of people should have the right to set up whatever government they wanted, who believed in change, who thought the constitution should fit the times, who said that to consider judges "the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions" threatened us with the "despotism of an oligarchy."

And John D. M. Hamilton, who is related in blood as well as in name to Jefferson, but to Alexander Hamilton, who believes only in the inalienable rights of a good fat bank account, who would crush America under a despotism more terrible even than that of George III, and who believes in the rules of the few and the wealthy while Jefferson believed in the rule of the many.

There isn't an honest word that

Making Every Tree a Parapet—Spain's Will to Win the War

Republic's Resistance Growing Daily as Army Strengthens

By Joseph North

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
BARCELONA, July 3.—Returning to Spain after a two weeks' absence in France, this correspondent was struck by the change in the appearance of Spain's war-time capital, Barcelona.

It was indeed a war-time city, and that was evident in every block. History moves at express-train speed these days, and the very physiognomy of the city proved it.

Pavements were piled high with soil from refugios being built by the citizenry. Youngsters and old men, women and children were doing their bit in the work.

Much has happened in the brief fortnight your correspondent has been away.

Premier Juan Negrin has hastened back to the capital from his tour of the Central (Madrid) front because of "the buzzing of the flies."

SUPERLATIVE RESISTANCE

He referred to a small group of individuals who have no right to speak for Spain but nonetheless engaged in compromise gossip. They ran counter to the entire stream of the Republic's intentions and plans.

As Negrin declared in his remarkable address in Madrid on June 18, "Neither in life nor in war can one conquer without faith."

My recent trip through Spain and my observations here in Catalonia have proved to me that Spain's people have that faith.

It was bred in them by the People's Front, by the historic defense of Madrid, by the superlative resistance taking place today on the Levante (Valencia-Teruel) front.

Negrin's energetic actions in the Cabinet and the press, the overwhelming support of the People's Front, has stilled the buzzing of the flies.

El Campesino, the famous peasant general and defender of Madrid and Lerida, declared Friday at Valencia, "Fascism is trying to finish the war in a hurry."

THEIR WILL TO WIN

He said what most Spaniards today know—that time is on the Republic's side and so the enemy is throwing all his strength into a desperate effort to stifle Spain's resistance.

El Campesino added, "We shall extend our trench system so that there will be no more than 200 yards between one trench and the next."

"Let us make every tree a parapet, every house a fortress and every hill an impregnable castle."

Campesino, the peasant, spoke the will of the millions of Republican Spain. His simple eloquence underlines Negrin's confidence in the Spanish people.

The words of El Campesino are borne out by the deeds of the Valencianos.

Not a moment is being lost by the People's Front of Valencia and its trade unions of the UGT and the CNT—fortifications are being built at top speed.

I saw them going up when I was there several weeks ago. The work is speeding up daily. The scene on the Levante front is one to inspire confidence in this will to win.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES

Ever since the fall of Castellon on June 15, the Republican troops have put up superhuman resistance. Though the enemy has attacked with greater numbers of airplanes and heavy material than ever, before,

the Republic's resistance has been unbroken. The enemy's losses are heavy.

And Congressmen notwithstanding, are still devoted to the same ideals which permeate the Declaration of Independence.

So Hamilton will do violence to history. He will try to persuade the people of the South and the nation, that the Republican Party inherits the traditions of Jefferson. He will wrap himself around in that last refuge of the scoundrel—high-sounding, patriotic phrases.

There's nothing that Jefferson can do about it now. But the American people aren't likely to forget that night in November two years ago when Hamilton tried to make believe until the small hours of the morning that a little man from Kansas called Alf Landon would be the next President of the United States.

The joke was on Hamilton that time. He may try to kid us again. But the American people still know the difference between July 4 and April Fool.

VIOLENCE TO HISTORY

He knows that the people of the South, their reactionary Senators



YOUTH OF BARCELONA TRAIN: Scene at training camp set up for youth of 17 to 20 years of age. The camps, at which 150,000 youth are enrolled, were set up by the committee for the People's Army under the chairmanship of Luis Companys, president of the Generalidad of Catalonia. Photo shows young recruit getting pass for leave to visit parents in Barcelona.

Firemen are shown fighting blaze at 30 St. Marks Place last March 12. Heroic rescues prevented fire from taking heavy toll of lives.

fore, he is being held to a standard. And this resistance is taking place on a plain—the terrain most favorable to the enemy's mechanized-motorized attack with planes, tanks and tractor-drawn artillery, with truck-transported infantry.

Meanwhile all Central Spain fortifies. Many military observers felt that the enemy's break-through to Castellon de la Plana, up the coast from Valencia along the Barcelona road, would force a Republican retreat to the natural defenses around Sagunto.

But this has not happened. The Government troops have contested every inch of territory and are resisting around Villareal and Burriana, a few miles south of Castellon. They are inflicting extremely heavy losses upon the enemy troops.

CONFIDENCE AT THE FRONT

Meanwhile Spain's five new levies of troops, numbering close to 150,000, are training. The Republic's war industries are growing daily, as Negrin pointed out, and the People's Front is stronger than ever.

The remarkable fact about this war is this: the nearer you get to the front, the more confident the people are.

That could be a tip to some of the rearward pessimists, not only in Spain either.

Barcelona Accelerates Work on Defenses

Women Take Over Jobs to Free Men for Duties At Front—Care of Children Prepared For in New Stations

BARCELONA, July 3 (UP).—The Loyalist government called women into service in civilian occupations today in order to free every available man to fight at the front in a determined defense against the steady pressure of fascist offensives.

Women replaced men as conductors on the street cars; others were being trained as chauffeurs, and women will replace men in other work as fast as the replacements can be effected.

Simultaneously work was accelerated on building underground shelters to protect the population from continuing air raids and the government worked quickly to weed out enemy spies from the beleaguered city.

ROOT OUT SPIES
To make sure that every area of the city is protected from bombing raids, organizations are being formed in every district, delegates from each block of flats report to delegates from each city block on shelter facilities, the municipal organization coordinating the whole. Expenses are shared equally by the citizens and the municipality.

To further strengthen the defenders' position, the government formed a national committee for the aid of Spain, to handle distribution of all food obtained abroad and to handle organization work abroad for the aid of the Spanish cause.

The counter-espionage organization is rooting out enemy spies, three of whom were executed Wednesday, it was announced. The cabinet has confirmed five further death sentences for espionage, including several soldiers in loyalist forces.

APPEAL TO ALL EUROPE
A child feeding station, the second within a month, was opened today to feed children whose parents are unable to provide for them. Its capacity is 2,000 children daily. Other centers are planned and the work will be pushed until all of Barcelona's 80,000 children from four to 14 are being cared for.

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ON THE RAILROADS



UP TO JULY 20

AFTER one hour's wait, the door opened. George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, stood at the entrance to the conference room.

"The wage cut proposition is postponed until July 20," he declared, as the reporters rushed forward.

That was all most of the newsmen wanted to hear. They dashed for the telephones, as is their wont and custom.

To those few who remained, Harrison declared that the rail union officials had insisted upon the postponement. They desired to be "fully prepared to fight the question to a finish."

In that brief scene on the second floor of the Union Station in Chicago, there was good news for the railroad workers. Their resistance is beginning to count.

"Until July 20"—a short time indeed, but one in which they can strengthen their ranks, win further support and be fully prepared.

To the one lone reporter who still remained, Harrison said something more, something that the railroad workers certainly wanted to hear.

Asked about protest meetings against the wage cut, Harrison replied: "I certainly haven't any objection to such meetings. It's a privilege that railroad union members enjoy to hold such meetings."

The parade of such meetings might well march across the country. Kansas City has just had a successful one. The Chicago and Northwestern unions in Chicago have gone beyond meetings and formed a local association, open to all the locals and lodges of all rail organizations on that system.

Such measures, intensified between now and July 20, will go a long way toward welding railroad labor together for an effective resistance to the wage cut nonsense.

"This wage cut will not go through!" is a cry that can echo from coast to coast.

TEARING HIS HAIR

If anyone is persuaded to think that Wall Street will let us, on the wage cut business on its own account, that person will be gravely deceived.

I invite you to read the latest issue of "Railway Age"—that of June 28. There you will find a leading article, "Government, Labor Leaders and Railways."

Here, again, we discover the inimitable Samuel O. Dunn sitting on a high professional chair, pointing a warning finger at all and sundry of the common people. Unfortunately, they prove to be stupid scholars, in Mr. Dunn's opinion.

Tearing his hair, this hack writer for Wall Street declares of the President: "Such pigheaded ability to learn nothing from experience amounts to genius."

To the railroad union leaders and members, Dunn talks down. "Everybody who has read a primer on economics" understands what the wise Mr. Dunn is talking about, he says.

"Blackmail" is the word he applies to the refusal of the railroad unions to accept a wage cut. "Blackmail," he calls the decision "of the railway labor leaders and their political confederates in Washington" to stop railroad subsidies, at least until the Wall Streeters stop their wage cut maneuvers.

TALK ABOUT "BLACKMAIL"

NOW, "blackmail," the Railway Age wise man admits "is a strong word." It is more than that. It is an ugly word. Used in the connection it is, it is a false and despicable word.

Talk about "blackmail!"

Since 1920, more than 1,000,000 railroad workers have been laid off.

But not one bond has been retired.

Railroad wages have been held down lower than in most other big industries.

But the swag on watered stock and bonds continues to be taken from the railroads to the tune of more than half a billion a year.

The Wall Streeters are granted a big rate steal, in spite of all these facts. They then ask for a wage cut, leveling an attack upon recovery.

Blackmail there has been on the railroads, but it has been blackmail by the Morgan agents against the workers and the people as a whole.

"The railroad management is making its last stand against general railroad bankruptcy and government operation," continues the Railway Age.

QUITE SIMPLE

Very well, if that is the case then the solution is quite simple. Let it be government operation—and government ownership. The record of the Swedish railways, as told in the June issue of the Railway Trainman, shows that government ownership would not be the bogie man that Railway Age implies.

It is worthy of note that the sage Mr. Dunn does not confine himself to a general reflection upon railway workers. He also launches into a lecture against President Roosevelt's recovery program.

Hearken to his words of wisdom: "A flood of propaganda is now being disseminated from Washington especially to show that the huge expenditures for 'pump-priming' that will soon begin again will stimulate business to start recovery. This propaganda is extremely dangerous."

And thus, in these words, this voice of Wall Street would even deny the laid-off railroad workers the benefit of WPA. WPA, for him, is "dangerous."

More than that, he serves notice in this sentence that the Wall Street monopolies will do all in their power to prevent recovery.

Well, railroad workers can hit back at this sabotage by the railroad owners and management. They can make their contribution to recovery—by insisting that wage cutting be ended, here and now.

They can also see, from these remarks of Railway Age, that the battle of the progressives is bound up together on all fronts. Support of the New Deal relief-recovery program is linked up with the demand of any reduction in purchasing power.

That spells: "No Wage Cuts." It also calls for unity back of the New Deal and its allies in the Congressional elections of 1938.

At the Beach Today—You'll Help the Daily

"Nothing too streamlined for the Daily Worker to use," announced the Circulation Department of the paper today when it made public its latest method of reaching New York's millions with the facts about America's most exciting newspaper.

"Not only are we giving our readers and prospective readers 13 beach parties July 4th to celebrate Independence Day, but we're going to put on the shows with the latest and best of everything," said S. R. Solomonick, circulation manager.

"We warn you in advance that if you attend one of our 13 beach parties at Coney Island and Brighton this Monday you'll have a tough time deciding whether to watch the skits we put on, listen to an opera about the Daily written es-

pecially for the occasion, join in a new Daily Worker song written by Kenneth Hunter, watch an airplane skywriting a message from the Daily and Sunday Worker above the beaches between 10 and 12 A.M.—or go for a swim."

The beach parties will be held at the following places: BRIGHTON: Between Ocean Parkway and First Street, between First and Second Streets, between Second and Third Streets, between Third and Fourth Streets, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and between Brighton Seventh and Coney Island Avenue.

CONEY ISLAND: West Eighth Street, West 17th Street, West 27th Street, West 30th Street and West 35th Street.

WILL HONOR GARIBALDI AT RALLY TODAY

Lincoln Vets' Friends, American League Endorse Meeting

The Garibaldi Birthday Celebration, to be held at Washington Square today has been endorsed by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in a statement issued today by its executive secretary, William Lawrence.

"It is a happy historical concurrence," the statement reads, "that the birthday of Giuseppe Garibaldi coincides with the anniversary of our country's freedom. There is no more fitting way to observe our day of independence than by paying tribute to this great leader of the Italian people and his present-day disciples of the Garibaldi Brigade, who are fighting in Spain for world democracy."

The joint Garibaldi-Independence Day demonstration will take place 2:30 P. M. in front of the Garibaldi monument at Washington Square. Outstanding leaders of Italian and other organizations will speak.

The sponsor of the celebration is the Friends of the Garibaldi Brigade, consisting of the movement that has given aid to Italians fighting in the Loyalist trenches in Spain.

The American League for Peace and Democracy paid high tribute to the fighters of the Garibaldi Brigade in its call for full support to the demonstration today.

"It is more than fitting that the commemoration of both events at the foot of Garibaldi's statue should this year be sponsored by the Garibaldi Brigade," Eleanor Brennan, chairman of the League said. "The Soldiers of Democracy fighting in the Garibaldi Brigade in Spain are fighting for democracy and peace not only for the Spanish nation, but for the Italian people now held in subjugation by war-mad Mussolini; they are defending the democracy and peace of America and of the world."

Citizens to Probe Police Strikebreaking

Anti-Labor Activity of Brooklyn Cops Under Fire

Citing the increased strike-breaking activity by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the New York Labor and Citizens Committee yesterday announced that its plan in coming months includes an "independent" City Council investigation of the anti-labor activities of the Brooklyn police.

The Citizens Committee stressed the independent character of the investigation "because hitherto investigations handled by the police department itself, have resulted in whitewash for the offenders."

A big public rally to protest the misuse of police and court power, is included in the plan of the Citizens Committee, it was announced.

The New York Citizens Committee is an outgrowth of a conference of representatives of labor, liberal and church organizations in Brooklyn about a year ago, to combat police terrorism against shipyard, Brooklyn Eagle, and other strikers.

SUPPORT IN COUNCIL

The next delegates conference of the Citizens Committee was called for July 29, 8 P.M. at Transport Workers Hall, 98 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. There the practical steps behind the large public rally and for the Council investigation will be announced.

The Committee announced that it has the support of Councilmen Louis Holland, Michael Quill and Charles Belous and was certain that other councilmen would add their support.

Two delegates were requested from each organization, in the committee call for the July 29 conference.

A report of the committee's delegation which attended the Constitutional Convention at Albany, will also be given at the conference.

Brooklyn Lads Rescue Girl From Drowning

A holiday tragedy was interrupted yesterday when four young Brooklyn boys saved an 18-year-old girl from drowning at Coney Island, across from Feltman's Restaurant. The girl, Helen Glein, 172 St. Anne's Ave., the Bronx, was rescued by the young men who dove into the water fully clothed to save her. The rescuers were Martin Messy, 2845 West 30th St., Abe Schneiderman, 1565 St. Marks Ave., Harry Kaplan, 2130 Union St., and Sol Levine, 1677 President St.

Illinois Saves Expenses HOUSTON, Tex. (FP).—Illinois' reported practice of pumping insane patients on other states to avoid maintenance costs drew the wrath of County Judge Roy Hofheinz here, who said every effort would be made to put Illinois on the carpet for initiating such a procedure.

Stamps—She Wears 8,000 of Them



IN A FROCK DECORATED WITH 8,000 STAMPS: Miss Wilma S. Sallade of Tampa, Fla., with the frock made of postage stamps of twenty-one Latin-American nations and the United States which she will wear at the stamp exhibition at the Pan-American Hermendo de Soto Exposition to be held in Tampa next January.

Shirt-Collar Workers Endangered at Jobs

State Labor Department Finds Chemicals Used in Industry Bring Harmful Effects on Health of Operatives in Plants

ALBANY, July 3.—Following a study by a group of experts of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Labor on the causes of injury to a number of workers, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews warned that certain derivatives of glycol should be added to the list of harmful chemicals.

The committee that made the study of serious health complaints in industries where the chemical is used recommended that proper safeguards should be provided if more serious effects are to be blocked.

First attention in the study centered upon a shirt-collar manufacturing plant where two boys became seriously ill while others showed lesser effects. They were engaged in the making of the so-called non-wilt collars, which are widely advertised as requiring no starching.

FACTS BEING PUBLISHED

The interlining of the collar is composed partly of cellulose acetate threads laid between layers of cotton fabric. In the course of the operation workers dip the collars in cellulose acetate and press them with a machine while still damp. In this way the workers are exposed to poisonous fumes. Glycol is used as a solvent for cellulose acetate.

Monomethyl ether and ethylene glycol were among the derivatives of glycol that received the committee's special scrutiny. The substance is used as a solvent for nitro-cellulose and many natural resins, in formulas of quick drying varnishes, enamels, lacquers, wood stains, dyes and printing inks. It is used for sealing moisture proof transparent wrappers, and has even found its way into a variety of cosmetic preparations, the committee's report declared.

In addition to the two boys in a hospital whose condition showed signs that they may have been affected mentally, other workers suffered from headaches, dizziness, irritation of the eyes, stomach disorders and other ailments which forced them to give up the jobs.

A detail study of the symptoms that show effects of the glycol poisoning is contained in the June issue of the Industrial Bulletin of the State Labor Department.

Pritchett Tries For Readmission To the States

Harold Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers of America, left Seattle, Washington, for Vancouver, B. C., last week to once more ask permission to return to Seattle, according to information received by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Pritchett, a Canadian citizen, has been trying to enter the United States as a permanent resident for the past year.



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DAILY WORKER WANT-ADS for ALL Your Personal Needs Rent & Sell & Buy & Hire & Exchange

Able Citizen --- the Fireman; Tammany Grip on Dep't. Slips

(Continued from Page 1)

these two smoke eaters saved a life. But this was only one of the many deeds of heroism performed by the New York Fire Department last year.

Firemen today are a different set of men than the majority of those who served in the department years ago, when Tammany Hall ruled the roost. The fire house is no longer a political club house, a point of patronage where vote-getters for reactionary tin-boxers, whose only technique of fire-fighting was to throw water on it, lazed and luxuriated the days away.

New York's present progressive municipal administration has made the profession of fire fighting an honorable and scientific one. Strict civil service rules, where political connections mean nothing and merit means everything, has made the New York City Fire Department, with its 9,000 members, one of the outstanding public services in the city. And the people who recognized the great service of this uniformed body, and the trade unionists who saw the firemen as their fellow workers, rewarded them in a municipal referendum by voting them the three platoon system, the eight-hour day.

LAGUARDIA'S TESTS

Members of the old Tammany Board of Aldermen fought long and hard to block the new scientific civil service tests introduced by Mayor LaGuardia, for rookie firemen. During the last days of the old Board, Bronx Alderman Charles E. Keegan, now a member of the Tammany-led group of the City Council, argued that "Aldermen could not pass the new examinations for firemen. If Aldermen could not pass them, then firemen should not be required to go through the ordeal."

It is indeed true that the city's present-day smoke eaters are of an extremely high intellectual level than most members of the former Board of Aldermen. Climbing ladders and playing water from a hose are only their minor duties.

Now the fireman must be able to explain the value of carbon tetrachloride in extinguishing fires. He must know the chemical elements of illuminating gas, the reaction of water on metallic potassium, the reaction of alcohol or acetic acid on chromic acid, charcoal, celluloid, barium dioxide, boron.

Not only must a fireman be able to name the fire resistors and inert and non-inert gases, but he must be thoroughly versed in hydraulics, frictional resistance of water pipe, internal combustion gasoline engines and he must know how to deliver first aid to every kind of injury

caused by accident, fire, gas or drowning.

The Civil Service Commission, in a recent examination, impressed on rookie firemen that they do not enter the department to act as strikebreakers.

THE QUESTIONS

A question in the examination was placed in which five possible answers are suggested to complete a sentence, thus:

The primary function of a city fire department is to (a) maintain peace; (b) reduce industrial conflict; (c) improve the governmental machinery; (d) preserve life and property; (e) promote good citizenship.

The answer to the question was obviously (d). Those who answered that their job was to "reduce industrial conflict" or anything else were flunked on the question.

Also a fireman, under the new civil service competitive examinations, must explain the provisions of the new City Charter. He is required to know the functions of departments of municipal government. He is asked about the Wagner Labor Relations Act, functions of the National Labor Relations Board, the characteristics of modern corporations, the Supreme Court, and he must be able to tell if hydrogen chloride is a gas, liquid, metal or non-metallic solid.

So a fireman today in the City of New York is and must be a cultured and educated citizen.

THE CHIEF FROM THE RANKS

He may work in the Department of Fire Extinguishment, Department of Fire Investigation, Division of Combustibles, Fire College, Board of Merit, Board of Apparatus, Board of Hazardous Trades, or Board of Inquiry. He may be assigned to one of the 323 engine companies, the 170 hook and ladder companies, the six rescue companies, one of the nine fire boats, or one of the four searchlights, or one of the six water towers, or a fire ambulance, or a smoke ejector.

Wherever he works he has the respect and regard of the citizens, for he is not in his post through political pull, but because of his ability to do public service and his willingness to carry out that service at the risk of his life.

This goes for the Fire Department from top to bottom. Mayor LaGuardia picked no Tammany club house hang-on when he chose John J. McElligott as Fire Commissioner. Chief McElligott is a fireman from the ranks, Commissioner by ap-

pointment, but Chief of the Department in the competitive class of Civil Service.

Much more can be done to improve civil service throughout the city. But the Fire Department is an example of what a progressive administration can do.

The philosophy which has been put into practice in the Fire Department and has made it what it is today is ably expressed by President of the Civil Service Commission Paul J. Kern. He said:

"No matter how idealistic and high-minded a publicly operated project may be at the start, it disintegrates if its control falls into the hands of groups who treat the public service as a patronage mill for deserving ward heebers."

The Fire Department is no longer a patronage mill.

Chicago Milk Probe Is Begun—Trust Is Worried

(Federated Press)

CHICAGO, July 3.—Subpoenas have been issued for more than 300 individuals and organizations in the most sweeping milk price investigation ever made in the U.S. Testimony will start July 18.

The grand jury will be asked to determine if there is a milk trust fixing prices for Chicago and controlling the price structure in Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois in violation of anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws.

Another problem for the jurors will be to learn what becomes of the \$266 differential between the base price of 3.74c a quart paid the farmer and the price of 12c for doorstep delivery.

Under direction of Leo F. Tierney, special assistant to Atty.-Gen. Homer S. Cummings, four assistants and a number of agents from Washington have been investigating secretly every phase of the milk business for one year.

Try to Ban Pickets

SAN JOSE, Cal. (FP).—M. H. Holthaus and Joseph Gianni, Mountain dairy ranchers, have asked the superior court of Santa Clara county for an injunction to prevent striking milkers from picketing their ranches. Pickets have been active since the strike began March 28. The Borden Milk Co. is named together with the Dairy & Creamery Workers, Milk Wagon Drivers and Teamsters Unions (all A. F. of L.).

COMRADES, TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT

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ELECTRIC PHONOGRAPHS with records for parties, Microphones, White Sound. Schuyler 4-4410.

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PURE FOOD, 37 E. 13th and 131 University Pl. Sandwiches, Se. Wines and Liquors. Workers prices.

Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN'S—225 E. 14th St. GR. 8-8893. Latest smart styles in Finger and Permanent Waving.

Bus Service

DELUXE 7-PASSENGER Cars leave Daily to all points in mountains. Economical door to door service. Reservations—Call Burnside-Mountain Lines, Fordham 4-8065. Mountains—Monticello 5.

Camping Outfits

BROWN'S, 225 Fulton, cor. Greenwich. Tents—Cots—Sleepers—Lanterns—Biking at Lowest Prices.

Carpet Cleaning

SECURITY CARPET CLEANING CO., 1330 Webster Ave. JErome 8-3441. Rugs cleaned, stored, and insured. \$2.97. Free storage for summer months.

Dancing Instruction

SOCIAL DANCING taught by experts. Daily. MARION STUDIO, 3 East 23rd St., N.Y.C.

Dentists

DR. HARRY COHEN—Dental Surgeon, 250 W. 24th St. CHelsea 1-7350. By appointment.

Druggists

YOUNG & SPIELMAN, Out-Rate Drugs, Cosmetics, 1244 Wilkins Ave. Bronx. DAYton 8-6262.

Electrolysis

SUPERFLUOUS hair removed permanently. Physician-Nurse in attendance. Buletta, 110 W. 24th St. Room 1102.

Furniture

SACRIFICING Overstocked Furniture. High grade living, dining, bedrooms, \$29 up. odd pieces, table studies, rug. EVER READY FURNITURE EXCH. 1 Union St. West. Cor. 14th St.

Hosiery

BUY WHOLESALE — By Box (3 Pairs) Children's Socks 40-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190-1195-1200-1205-1210-1215-1220-1225-1230-1235-1240-1245-1250-1255-1260-1265-1270-1275-1280-1285-1290-1295-1300-1305-1310-1315-1320-1325-1330-1335-1340-1345-1350-1355-1360-1365-1370-1375-1380-1385-1390-1395-1400-1405-1410-1415-1420-1425-1430-1435-1440-1445-1450-1455-1460-1465-1470-1475-1480-1485-1490-1495-1500-1505-1510-1515-1520-1525-1530-1535-1540-1545-1550-1555-1560-1565-1570-1575-1580-1585-1590-1595-1600-1605-1610-1615-1620-1625-1630-1635-1640-1645-1650-1655-1660-1665-1670-1675-1680-1685-1690-1695-1700-1705-1710-1715-1720-1725-1730-1735-1740-1745-1750-1755-1760-1765-1770-1775-1780-1785-1790-1795-1800-1805-1810-1815-1820-1825-1830-1835-1840-1845-1850-1855-1860-1865-1870-1875-1880-1885-1890-1895-1900-1905-1910-1915-1920-1925-1930-1935-1940-1945-1950-1955-1960-1965-1970-1975-1980-1985-1990-1995-2000-2005-2010-2015-2020-2025-2030-2035-2040-2045-2050-2055-2060-2065-2070-2075-2080-2085-2090-2095-2100-2105-2110-2115-2120-2125-2130-2135-2140-2145-2150-2155-2160-2165-2170-2175-2180-2185-2190-2195-2200-2205-2210-2215-2220-2225

Declaration of Independence--Birth Certificate of American Democracy

By Milton Howard

"Without the pen of Thomas Paine Washington's sword had fought in vain."

The Declaration of Independence has the honor of still making the privileged classes afraid of it, although it was signed 162 years ago, July 4, 1776.

Writing to a friend who invited him to appear as guest at a July Fourth celebration, Thomas Jefferson noted that for him the significance of Independence Day lay in the "palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs; nor a favored few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."

This was a man of over eighty years of age writing—Jefferson was thirty-three when he wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776. But his passionate belief in democracy, in the rule of the people, burned as it has rarely, burned in the breast of any American.

The ideas of the Declaration of Independence never met with the fundamental approval of the conservative, propertied classes, even in 1776. This was true even among those propertied people who supported the revolution, like John Adams who, in his later years sought to minimize the worth of the document.

FRANKLIN'S IDEA OF COMMON-WEALTH

But when the news came out in Philadelphia, around the hall of the Second Continental Congress, that it had at last been signed, declaring America a new nation; unbounded joy swept through the hearts of the people who lit bonfires and rang bells throughout the night. It has been deep in their hearts ever since.

As the Declaration itself says, in its matchless prose, the people granted unto a "long train of abuses," which summed up amount to the fact that the British Monarchy, with its feudal aristocratic tyranny, was strangling the development of the new nation in America.

The wonderful Benjamin Franklin had broached the idea back in 1768 of uniting all the colonies into a commonwealth which would be, for all purposes, independent of the Monarchy.

In 1776, Franklin again returned to the idea, as the colonies blazed with political awakening in the face of new oppressive taxes, high-handed suppression of liberties, and the provocations of Anarchism. With his rugged and blunt intelligence, Franklin pierced through all the claptrap of legalistic argument—spinning and wrote: "Either Parliament has the right to make all the laws for us, or it has the power to make no laws for us. I think the arguments for the latter are more weighty and numerous."

A NEW WORLD AT STAKE

The conflict of making the break from England struck deep into the soul of the colonists. A new world and a new idea were at stake. Even Benjamin Franklin's son became a Tory and fled to London where he wrote letters to his father, who to the last hour of his life never answered him a single word. (Bravo—Honored Benjamin Franklin, man of the people.)

But it was the winged words of Thomas Paine, appearing January, 1776 which roused the storm in the hearts of the people which swept royal tyranny from America's shores. The reader will have noticed the little jingle which was popular in the early days of the republic placed at the head of this article. Washington and Jefferson, Franklin and Adams, all paid tribute to the extraordinary power of Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense," in crystallizing the will of the people for independence and revolution.

Paine reached deep into the heart of the common man, and his words rang like bells—"The cause of America is the cause of all mankind... let the name of Whig and Tory be extinct in our land... the free and independent States of America."

"Oh Ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose not only tyranny but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot on the globe is over run with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England hath given her a warning to depart. Oh! receive the fugitive, and prepare an asylum for mankind."

These words of Paine baptised the founding of a new nation.

Paine's fiery argument appeared in January, 1776. The Virginia Convention on May 15, 1776, instructed the Virginia delegates to the Congress in Philadelphia to propose a resolution on independence. On Friday, June 7, the resolution was moved by the Virginia delegation of which Jefferson was the young and brilliant leader that, "these colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states."

THE COMMITTEE

A Committee was appointed to draft a Declaration to support



—From the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: From the painting by Benjamin West. It is a small canvas, measuring 20 by 30 inches.

this resolution, composed of Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston. But the Committee quickly gave the job to Jefferson to prepare the main draft, which was submitted to the Congress, with some changes and emendations.

But on July 4, 1776, it was signed, and the first democratic republic the world had ever seen flung down the challenge to the crafty and wealthy British Kingdom. A new era had opened in the liberation of mankind, carrying on its banners the revolutionary watchword—"governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed... it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it..."

The Declaration of Independence thus became the clarion cry of the oppressed everywhere. It is a passionate affirmation of belief in the people, belief in their wisdom, their courage and their capacity to build a happy world.

Frightened by this new and "dangerous doctrine," the British Ministry commissioned a reply which was soon forthcoming from the pen of a certain John Lind, who gave in 1778 the answer which every entrenched group of oppressors always gives down to

the Chambers of Commerce of the present day—"this document puts the axe to the roots of all government."

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Declaration of Independence was of peculiar power in rallying the people against the Tory upper class circles here at home, and they were not an inactive group, even during the war. The Tories represented to the people those who kept them from the free ownership of land, those who enchained them in debt, and sullied their social aspirations with aristocratic snobbery. In Jefferson's document they saw not only a new nation, but the concrete promise of economic and social betterment at home.

That is why the upper class reactionaries, who supported the revolution, like Hamilton, waged war upon its revolutionary democracy which, even though a bourgeois democracy, was so permeated with the hopes of a better society that it remained as one writer phrases it "a permanent invitation to insurrection." It was in the Constitutional Convention struggles that this fight flared up. And it was Jefferson who had to lead the people once again in the

fight for a Bill of Rights in the new Constitution after the democracy-fearing Hamiltons and Gerrys had purposely left it out. The Constitution in its first form was considered by the upper-class as a sort of safeguard against the influence of the Declaration upon the mechanics and farmers.

THE ABOLITIONIST FIGHT
In the fierce struggle over the abolition of slavery, a struggle which involved the development of democracy and the maturing of the national unity of the nation, the Declaration became a weapon for the anti-slavery party and a target of attack at the hands of reaction, both in the North and the South.

While William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips made the country ring with the phrase "all men are created free and equal," a silk-gloved reactionary like Rufus Choate was writing in 1856 to the Whigs of Maine, warning them against the newly formed Republican Party which had grown out of John Brown's resistance to the slave raiders in Kansas—"The Republican Party constitution is merely the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence."

What was an anchor of strength

to the people, seemed to the upper-class Northern reactionary as cheap phrase-mongering meaning nothing.

Immediately prior to the Civil War, the theoreticians for the Confederacy in the Senate, John C. Calhoun, forerunner of the Senator Glasses, Baileys, and "Cotton Ed" Smiths of today, seized upon the Declaration as the most hated American document in the path of his whip-wielding party. He wrote a special book to destroy it, in his "Disquisition on Government," published in 1851. Aiming straight at Jefferson's democracy, Calhoun wrote, "It is a great and dangerous error to suppose all people are equally entitled to liberty."

BEING RESTORED TO PEOPLE

And just as our Liberty Leaguers, the red-baiters everywhere point with shivering apprehension to "Moscow" when the American people claim their due, so the slave-holders and reactionaries hammered at Jefferson's Declaration principles as "French." An amusing attack on the Declaration of Independence occurred when in 1857 the Reverend F. A. Ross of Philadelphia wrote a book called "Slavery Ordained by God." Here he accused Jefferson of "French atheism," and thumped down that "All this, every word of it, every jot and tittle, is the liberty and equality demanded by infidelity. God has already cursed it seven times in France since 1793."

In America today, the Declaration of Independence is being restored to the people. Those who secretly despised it and fear it are trying to twist its beautiful and powerful language of liberty to mean "liberty" for billion-dollar trusts to rob and oppress the people. It is as if George the Third wanted back his "liberty" to ride the backs of the American people.

But as the Tories of our day gather their forces once more for an historic attack on our democracy, with the visage of fascism appearing behind their banners, the immortal proclamation of Jefferson will be a sharp weapon in the hands of the people.

It is a 162 years since the Declaration proclaimed the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And yet these things are more remote from the mass of the people than in Jefferson's day. For, though it proclaimed democracy, the Declaration did not remove the class basis of society, did not get to the roots of the problem of economic power in the hands of a class of private owners dominating the country's wealth.

Jefferson's democracy needs, under modern conditions, a new economic basis, the socialization of the nation's means of production, Socialism. A thorough-going realization of the Declaration's principles would require the Socialist order of society.

Thomas Jefferson--The First Abolitionist

By Ben Davis, Jr.

There is an unbelievably fascinating story connected with the formation and adoption of that great American document which we honor and celebrate today—the Declaration of Independence.

It concerns not alone the historic and inspiring words of equality which ring from Jefferson's immortal handwriting, but it has to do primarily with what was expunged from the document—after Jefferson had expressly written it in.

It is undoubtedly a source of great pain to the Hearsts, the Hoovers and the Tories of today that they must pay lip-service to the Declaration of Independence. For they hate that document with a strength equal to their love for reaction and fascism.

But amidst all their lip-service, they never even breathe a smattering of the eloquent "forgotten" words, which the reactionaries of 1776 tore out of the body of the Declaration.

For these words were a scorching condemnation of the British slave trade and of slavery practiced against the Negro people. Though the pro-British Tories and their "official" heir sought to bury these words alive, they rise again to plague and confound the Tories of 1938 as they attempt to bring on a worse slavery against the Negro and the American people—the slavery of fascism.

As Thomas Jefferson wrote them, these words read:

"He [the British King] has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

THE FACTS HIDDEN

One can search the "official" histories high and low for these words even for the fact that the Declaration of Independence was mutilated by the Tories—and it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack. If these eloquent anti-slavery words had been included in the Declaration it would have given profound impetus to the whole struggle for democracy.

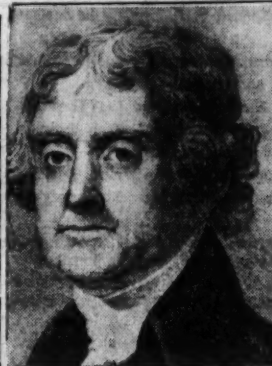
Maury Maverick, the progressive New Deal Congressman from Texas (the only Southern Representative to vote for the anti-lynching bill, in his book "Maverick American" tells of what a difficult time he had getting an opportunity to see these words in the original in the Library of Congress where they now repose. Congressman Maverick estimates that less than a 1,000 people have ever viewed them. But nevertheless, there they are in all their monumental significance.

Neither is it a surprise to the millions of Americans that they do exist, for it is now known that reactionary historians have made a special point of hiding such facts as show the inseparable connection between the struggle for Negro rights and the fight for American democracy.

There is much more to the omission of this anti-slavery section of the Declaration than that they were left out of our national revolutionary charter of freedom. These words show that the fight for Negro rights, which runs like a red thread through all the nation's history, began with the revolutionary battle of the American people which liberated them from the yoke of British tyranny.

It shows that the struggle for Negro liberation was at every stage of American history, beginning with 1776, co-extensive with the struggle of the American people for democracy and progress.

Those Tories who were responsible for keeping out this expressly anti-slavery section of the Declaration have played the role of opposing democracy, human freedom, and liberty ever since. Among them were the reactionary representatives from Georgia and South Carolina—the political descendants of whom today are the reactionary Walter George of Georgia and the "Cotton Ed" Smiths of South Carolina the center of the reactionary secession movement in 1861, and the latter, symbolic of the unreconstructed rebels in the South with their vicious dis-



THOMAS JEFFERSON

tribes against the Negro and all progressive New Deal legislation.

COALITION OF TORIES THEN, TOO

In assigning blame for the expunging of the section from the Declaration, Jefferson put his finger on the coalition between the Northern Tories and the Southern reactionaries—an alliance which is even more open today.

It will be noted that the anti-slavery section especially condemned the slave traffic, in which both the English Tories and the American Northern ship-owners found great profit. Such wealthy Northern shippers as John Adams, spoke glibly against slavery to meet the demands of the progressive masses, but secretly they hated this anti-slavery section because it hit their pocketbooks. Thus all they did was to shadow box against the inhuman slavery institution, keeping their ties with the Southern slaveowners. Jefferson exposed this hypocrisy in a statement which said:

"Our Northern friends also, I believe, felt a little tender under the censures [the section against slave trading—B.D.]; for though their people have very few slaves themselves yet they have been pretty considerable carriers of them to others."

Undoubtedly the intention of the Tory slaveocracy in omitting

of doubt. He said in refusing membership:

"It is decent of me to avoid too public a demonstration of my wishes to see it [slavery] abolished."

Claude Bowers, who in writing on the South often reflects the opinion of the Southern reactionaries tells of Jefferson's fiery hatred of slavery. In his book Jefferson and Hamilton, p. 102, Bowers said:

JEFFERSON'S POLICY SPREAD

"Nor can there be any possible doubt of his [Jefferson—B.D.] hostility to slavery. One of the features of his Virginia reforms was abolition. While he raised, he never doubted that the chains would fall... His hostility to slavery, would be irrefutably established by the Ordinance of the Northwest territory, in the handwriting of Jefferson in the archives of the Nation, prohibiting slavery in any of the States that might be carved there from after the year 1800."

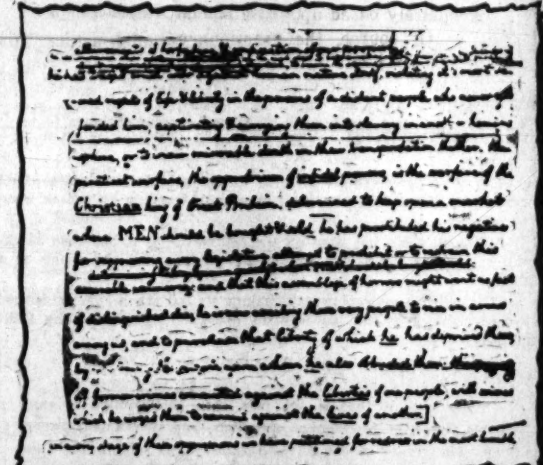
Although Jefferson owned slaves, his idea of democracy included democracy for the Negro people as well.

There were some 800,000 Negroes in America—at that time, and undoubtedly, the popular anti-slavery policy of Jefferson, spread among—the Negroes from plantation to plantation by the grapevine method.

And thousands of Negroes even though slaves rallied to the banner of American democracy, shedding their blood, against the invading hordes of George III.

NEGRO REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

The first patriot to lose his life in the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Peter Salem, a Negro, at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn, the British general. At the fight of Brandywine, Beach Sampson, a Negro, armed with a scythe, swept his way through the British works. At the siege of Savannah, Ga., on Oct. 9, 1779, a regiment of Negro soldiers by covering the retreat of the Amer-



Above is reproduction of facsimile of the original draft of Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson which bitterly scorched the British slave trade and slavery in the 13 colonies.

the anti-slavery section from the Declaration, was to remove all possibility of it meaning equality for all people and particularly, for the Negro. But despite this omission that is the unmistakable meaning of the document: equal rights for all Americans, for all mankind.

A FORERUNNER OF LINCOLN

Certainly, that was the conscious intention of the great giant of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, who came from the loins of the progressive South of 1800.

Jefferson, who fought the dictatorial power of the United States Supreme Court; who rallied the people for the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution; who battled for democracy against the pro-monarchist traitors, led by Alexander Hamilton—this same Jefferson saw that the slavery of the Negro people was a mockery of democracy for the whole people.

He was a militant Abolitionist—the forerunner of the great Abraham Lincoln and his Negro co-worker, Frederick Douglass.

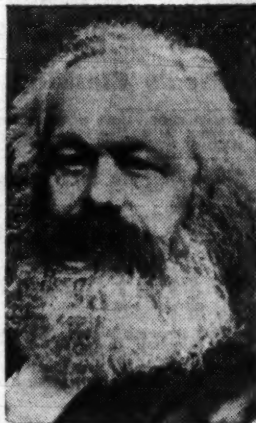
In his autobiography, Jefferson wrote:

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people [the Negro—B.D.] are to be free." And in his writings against slavery recorded in his "Notes on Virginia," he exhorted young men in the college to lead the fight for the freedom of the Negro people. "It is to them [the young men—B.D.] I look, to the rising generation, and not to the one now in power, for these great reformations."

Even though Jefferson was at times overcome by the expediencies of his station in life, as when he declined to become a member of an Abolition society in France, still his opposition to slavery was beyond all possibility

(Continued on page 6)

What They Said About American Traditions



KARL MARX

MARX

... From the commencement of the titanic American strife [civil war] the working men of Europe felt instinctively that the star-spangled banner carried the destiny of their class...

... [In America] the idea of one great democratic republic sprang up, whence the first Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued, and the first impulse given to the European revolution of the 18th century...

... The working men of Europe feel sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American anti-slavery war will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead the country through the struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world...

—From Letter of First Communist International, written by Karl Marx, to Abraham Lincoln, 1864.

ENGELS

... The American working class is moving, and no mistake. And after a few false starts, they will get into the right track soon enough. This appearance of the Americans upon the scene I consider one of the greatest events of the year...

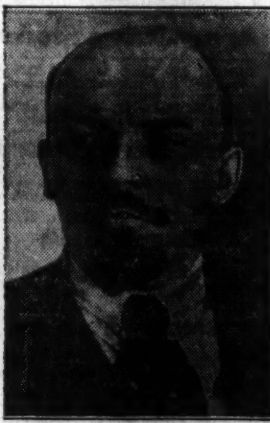
... What the breakdown of



FREDERICK ENGELS

Russian Czarism would be for the great military monarchies of Europe—the snapping of their mainstay—that is for the bourgeois of the whole world the breaking-out of a class war in America. For America after all was the ideal of all bourgeois; a country rich, vast, expanding, with purely bourgeois institutions unencumbered by feudal remnants or monarchical traditions and without a permanent and hereditary proletariat. Here everyone could become, if not a capitalist, at all events an independent man, producing or trading, with his own means, for his own account. And because there were not, as yet, classes with opposing interests, our—and your—bourgeois thought that America stood above class antagonisms and struggles. That delusion has now broken down, the last Bourgeois Paradise on earth is fast changing into a Purgatorio, and can only be prevented from becoming, like Europe, an Inferno by the go-ahead pace at which the development of the newly fledged proletariat of America will take place. The way in which they have made their appearance on the scene is quite extraordinary: Six months ago nobody suspected anything, and now they appear all of a sudden in such organized masses as to strike terror into the whole capitalist class. I only wish Marx could have lived to see it!

—From a letter by Engels to Florence Kelley Wisniewsky. This letter was written in English.



V. I. LENIN

LENIN

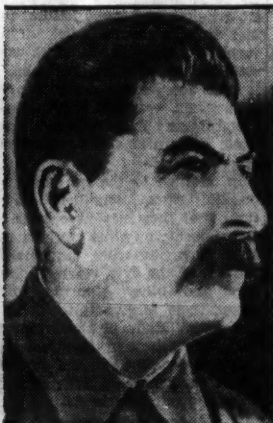
... The history of modern civilized America opens with one of those great, really liberating, really revolutionary wars of which there have been so few among the large number of wars of conquest that were caused, like the present imperialist war, by squabbles among kings, landowners and capitalists over the division of seized lands and stolen profits. It was a war of the American people against English robbers who subjected America and held it in colonial slavery as these "civilized" bloodsuckers are even now subjecting and holding in colonial slavery, hundreds of millions of people in India, Egypt and in all corners of the world...

... The American people have a revolutionary tradition adopted by the best representatives of the American proletariat, who gave repeated expression to their full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviks. This tradition is the war of liberation against the English in the 18th and the Civil War in the 19th century...

—From Lenin's Letter to the American Workers, written on August 20, 1918.

STALIN

... What I have in mind is style in the work, those particular and peculiar features inherent in the practice of Leninism which give rise to the special type of the Leninist worker. Leninism is a school of theory and practice which trains a special type of worker for the Party and the state and creates a special Lenin-



JOSEPH STALIN

ist style in work. What are the characteristic features of this style? What are its peculiar features?

There are two special features. (a) the wide Russian revolutionary range of action and (b) American efficiency. The Leninist style combines these two special features in Party and state work. The wide Russian revolutionary range of action is an antidote against inertia, routine, conservatism, mental stagnation and slavish submission to ancestral traditions. This wide range is the vivifying force which awakens thought, pushes forward, breaks with the past and opens up perspectives. Without it no progress can be made. But the chances are that in practice it will degenerate into empty "revolutionary" Manilov phrase-mongering if it is not combined with American efficiency in work...

... American efficiency, on the other hand, is an antidote to "revolutionary" phrase-mongering and fantastic invention. American efficiency is that indomitable spirit that neither knows nor will be deterred by any obstacle, that plugs away with business-like perseverance until every impediment has been removed, that simply must go through with a job once it has been tackled even if it be of minor importance and without which serious constructive work is out of the question. But American efficiency incurs the great risk of degenerating into narrow and unprincipled commercialism unless it is imbued with the wide Russian revolutionary range of action...

—From Stalin's "Style in Work"

With the Spirit of 1776 Let Us Unite to Defeat the Tories of 1938



FRED ELLIS

The American Tradition & Socialism by Earl Browder

[The following is an excerpt from "The Democratic Front," by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party.]

The Communist Party of the U.S.A. is based upon the fundamental program of the revolutionary socialist reorganization of our country, that is, the assumption of ownership and operation of the national economy by all the people, acting through their state organization, for the benefit of all the people.

Because the majority of the American people are not convinced of the necessity of this socialist reorganization, this program being accepted as yet only by a relatively small minority, and because today the main enemy is fascism, the Communist Party finds it necessary to dedicate all its forces to realizing the program of the democratic front, and building the organizations of the democratic front, as the only guarantee against the victory of reaction and fascism, which threatens to destroy democracy and all its past achievements, to destroy civilization itself.

The program of the democratic front is not a socialist program. It is the minimum of those measures necessary, under capitalism, to preserve and extend democracy, all those things which have been the heart of the American tradition in the past, ever since the revolutionary foundation of the United States. The program of the democratic front is squarely based upon traditional Americanism.

Of course, the reactionary camp denies this. Everything which in the slightest comes into collision with the profits of monopoly capital they give the all-embracing label of "Communism." Even the middle-of-the-road New Deal of Roosevelt, which insists upon some concessions from monopoly capital to the demands of the people precisely for the purpose of saving the present system from shipwreck and collapse, these blind reactionaries denounce as "Red" and "revolutionary" with a bitterness even surpassing for the moment that which they heap upon the real revolutionaries, the Communist Party. But we do not need to waste much time in this Convention in polemic with these "Red-baiters," who proved in the elections of 1936 and 1937 that they are largely out of touch with the American masses. By their wild denunciations they have succeeded only in immunizing the great public against the most obvious forms of "Red-baiting." In this way Senator Copeland and State Senator McNaboe, for example, by a process of *reductio ad absurdum*, have even unwittingly performed a public service—for which, however, there is no need to thank them, for they know not what they did. All the best minds of the democratic camp are now awake to the strategy of the Hitler-Mussolini-Mikado "Anti-Communist Alliance," they recognize the application of that strategy in America's domestic life by the camp of reaction, and they are already armed against it. We must extend this understanding to the broadest masses of the democratic movement, and to all its sincere leading people.

We must address ourselves, however, to those friends and potential allies within the democratic camp, who in a different form entirely see a contradiction between the Communist support of the democratic pro-

gram today and our aspirations for socialism tomorrow; who see in socialism itself—actual socialism, not the reactionary bogey-man—something alien to the democratic tradition of Americanism. We need to make clear to them, and to ourselves, the true relation between the preservation of democracy today and the achievement of socialism tomorrow.

For the avoidance of all misunderstanding, now and in the future, let us make clear beyond the slightest doubt that the Communist Party is in no way weakening or abandoning its goal of the complete realization of socialism for America at the earliest possible moment, which means as soon as socialism gains the support of the majority. Because of this fact, and not, as some seem to think, despite it or refuting it, we are the most consistent and loyal sector in the democratic front. In our loyalty to socialism lies the key to our loyalty to the democratic front.

Our slogan, which we take directly from Lenin, is this: "Through democracy to socialism; through socialism to the highest and complete realization of democracy."

Our program for socialism is organically linked up with, is a necessary outgrowth from, the traditional American democracy as founded by Thomas Jefferson, whose political descendants we are. Let those who try to set off Jefferson against Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, who see in socialism something "imported from abroad," as "alien," be reminded that, in the same sense, Jefferson was also "importing" the theories of democracy from Europe to America, where they found their first and best realization of that period. Jefferson's greatness arose directly from his all-embracing search through the entire world of thought for the best from everywhere, from all lands. Just as America's people became strong and great because it was compounded of the most vigorous and dynamic vanguard drawn from all countries of the Old World, so American democratic philosophy and program were fed by the best thinkers of all the world, and were able to give leadership to the whole world because of that fact. We are following closely in Jefferson's footsteps, therefore, when we reject all narrow nationalism of thought and program, when we range the whole world to find the best from everywhere. Like Jefferson, we believe that America is entitled to the best of everything, whatever its point of origin.

What was the essence of Jefferson's democratic ideas, which formed the fundamental American tradition? It can be summed up in a few propositions:

1. There can be no social health and progress in a society where the selfish private interests of a minority are imposed upon the masses of the people through governmental coercion; government must, therefore, be based upon the will of the majority, democratically expressed.

2. Governmental power, political power, can be built only upon a foundation of economic power, that is, ownership, control, and operation of the basic economy of the country, which is the foundation of social life;

the America of the late 18th and early 19th centuries was able to achieve such a foundation by breaking up the great colonial land monopolies and opening up the great territories to the West, and by the widespread distribution of free or cheap lands. Democracy was, therefore, primarily agrarian, supplemented by the city democracy of the handicraftsmen who owned and worked with their own tools.

3. The supreme power, the state, must be endowed with sufficient powers to perform its function to guarantee the social order which erects it from attacks by selfish minority interests within and from aggression from without, and no more. Therefore, in the democracy based upon widespread distribution of the national economy in the hands of individual producers, there must be a maximum of local self-government, and all government—a necessary evil at best—must be confined to those fields where its operations are indispensable to the solution of the problems of the people.

We Communists unconditionally approve of the Jeffersonian principles thus expressed, and we consider that Jefferson's concrete application of them produced the highest, most progressive society that history had ever seen up to that time. We consider Jefferson's principles equally valid today, when they are adjusted to the tremendous changes that have taken place in the last hundred and fifty years.

What are these changes? They are the changes of the economic revolution, the rise of large-scale power and machine production in industry, the disappearance of individual production, the emergence of giant trusts and monopolies, the subordination of the farm to the city, and the domination of monopoly capital over even the remnants of individual agrarian production. In Jefferson's day, the national economy was overwhelmingly in the hands of the masses of the people. Jefferson's main preoccupation was with the problem of how to keep it there. He succeeded in raising a superstructure of democratic government, and in establishing a powerful democratic tradition—but his aspiration for a self-perpetuating agrarian democracy was wrecked on the rise of machinery and mechanical power, on the industrial revolution, which he could not foresee. Today, in 1938, the national economy has passed out of the hands of the people; more than 90 per cent of it is directly owned by the great corporations representing a minute fraction of the population; the whole national economic life is dominated by this minority—the economic royalists—subject to the limitation only of the degree of governmental intervention under the influence of the democratic masses. The economic foundations of Jefferson's democracy have disappeared; the superstructure of democratic government and the self-organization of the people this makes possible remain as the sole instruments whereby the masses can influence and control their economy. That is why democracy is threatened today by the economic royalists, by monopoly capital.

The whole democratic mass movement arising today in America is directed toward finding some means to restore the lost economic founda-

(Continued on page 8)

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments, long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpa-

tions, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing

them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States; For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world; For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent; For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury; For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences; For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies; For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments; For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coast, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native

justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Daily Worker

Central Organ, Communist Party, U.S.A.
Affiliated with the Communist International

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPROBALLY PUBLISHING CO., INC.

50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1938

The Immediate Significance Of Independence Day

It is no mere rhetoric to say that Independence Day this year has a more immediate, living significance than at any time in the memory of this generation.

The ideals of the American Revolution are more precious to the people than ever before as they struggle to preserve and advance the democracy in which this nation was founded.

The glorious ideals of Independence Day have been assailed by anti-democratic minorities before—by monarchists and Tories in '76; by a slaveocracy in 1861.

But, today, a craftier and crueler enemy is plotting to nullify the passionate democracy which Thomas Jefferson wrote into the immortal Declaration of Independence 162 years ago.

The Tories of 1776 and the slaveholders of 1860 hurled themselves against the Declaration of Independence. But, the greedy minority which today plots against the people has adopted a more dangerous tactic—it masks its Hitlerism behind a smile of adopted admiration for the ideals of Independence Day.

This is the thralldom that faces the people as they grapple with the gigantic problems of jobs, security, democracy and peace.

This is what compels the people to restore with a new sense of dedication the ideals of the Declaration of Independence as a weapon against the 20th century Toryism, the fascism of Big Business.

And the urgency of the issue is that the anti-democratic drive of Wall Street can no longer be merely a return to "old-fashioned conservatism." This "conservatism" which dreams of smashing the gains of the people can only be a tyranny far more brutal and ruthless than anything in the past. It will be an American Hitlerism, American fascism.

The "inalienable right" which should assure every American a job, security, peace, and political democracy becomes in the hands of a Hearst, the "inalienable right" of Billionaire Trusts to escape Government regulation and taxation.

In short, the very heart of democracy is being despoiled by a plutocracy which is steadily advancing the cause of American fascism.

It was a "long train of abuses" which the Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the people. What a "train of abuses" can the American people indict today against the monopolists of Wall Street today!

The living, immediate meaning of Independence Day is for the American people to break the dependence of the people upon the economic tyranny of a Monopolist plutocracy. *The ideals of the Democratic Front—for jobs, security, democracy and peace—are ideals of Independence Day as they have meaning for the present hour.*

America can learn other lessons from Independence Day. The Tories and later, the Hamilton Federalists, of Jefferson's day conspired with British monarchists against the popular democracy of America. In General Lee's camp at Gettysburg was a representative of Gladstone and the British Cabinet, even as Hitler's and Mussolini's generals are in Franco's camp.

And, with the same treason to democracy, American fascism in the Hearst press protects Nazi spies, and Ham Fish urges America to collaborate with Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war office; and Wall Street sabotages the leadership which America should take in the world front to defend peace.

But the dream of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" can find truly permanent reality only when the hopes of Jeffersonian democracy are given a solid economic basis. While a minority of Wall Street parasites own the factories, mines, roads, and mills of America, the people can never be really free.

THE DREAM OF JEFFERSON FOR A UNITED PEOPLE, LIVING IN DEMOCRACY, AND ASSURED OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS, WILL BE REALIZED BY THAT CLASS WHICH ALONE CAN LEAD THE WHOLE PEOPLE TO THE NEW SOCIALIST SOCIETY, THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS. THIS CLASS IS TODAY UNITING THE NATION TO REPEL THE MENACE OF FASCISM, AND TO FORGE THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT.

"We Communists," Earl Browder said before the Tenth National Convention of the Communist Party, "unconditionally approve of Jefferson's principles equally valid today when they are adjusted to the tremendous changes that have taken place in the last hundred years. A full and complete application of Jefferson's principles,

the full and consistent application of democratic ideas to the conditions of today will lead naturally and inevitably to the full program of the Communist Party, to the Socialist reorganization of the United States, to the common ownership and operation of our economy for the benefit of all."

We are confident that the experience and thought of the majority of the American people will finally lead them to this conclusion.

To honor Jefferson and Independence Day is to fight for the defeat of American fascism in the coming election struggles and in the political clashes of the hour. It is to carry forward the mandate of democratic advance, to carry the people ever closer to the liberty and happiness in pursuit of which our America was founded.

The "Freedom" to Distort

It would indeed be difficult to say whether the capitalist press was at the service of the red-baiting McNaboe Legislative Committee or the other way around.

For the press not only distorted the testimony of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, it went much, much further. In its manner of "treating" and "editing" the news, as well as in its vicious editorials and despicably slanderous cartoons, it sought to make up where the ignominious McNaboe could not deliver for them.

If the press were interested in "news," particularly what the readers want, authoritative and enlightening statements of Browder on just what the Communist Party does stand for, why didn't it print the full text of the statement made by Browder?

On the contrary, the press went so far in its shameless efforts to assist the ultimately fascist aims of McNaboe and his backers that it completely distorted the fundamentals of Browder's testimony.

For example, they kept from their readers the following because it gives the core of Browder's testimony:

"The Communist Party of the U.S.A. upholds the democratic achievements of the American people. It opposes with all its power any clique, group, circle, faction, or party which conspires or acts to subvert, undermine, weaken or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy whereby the majority of the American people have obtained power to determine their own destiny in any degree. The Communist Party of the U.S.A., standing unqualifiedly for the right of the majority to direct the destinies of our country, will fight with all its strength against any and every effort, whether it comes from abroad or from within, to impose upon our people the arbitrary will of any selfish minority group or party or clique or conspiracy."

Particularly slanderous was the press against the Soviet Union. In every way they tried to falsify what Browder said in this regard.

By tricky innuendo, for example, the Baltimore Sun sought to "link" the Communist Party "officially" with the Soviet Union. How empty of argument this was can be seen from its "proof." The Baltimore Sun asserted that because the Daily Worker published extensive cable news of what goes on in the Soviet Union that, therefore, there is an "official" connection.

Nonsense could hardly be stretched further.

Then note how hard the press squirmed to keep from the reader Browder's insistence that questions about war between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. fly in the face of reality.

"I refuse to admit the possibility of a war between the Soviet Union and the United States," declared Browder.

But the capitalist press, for the sake of rescuing the red-baiting McNaboe fishing expedition, would nevertheless have their anti-Soviet war for the sake of their distortions.

The enemy of U. S. progress, the anti-democratic witch-hunting McNaboe can have one satisfaction. Though he was repulsed and verbally trounced by the logic and the forcefulness of Browder's testimony he at least got the better of it—at the expense of truth and the readers' desire to know what really happened—in the Wall Street press.

When They Leave School—

Vocational training was termed practically useless by a leading American educator, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, last week.

Dr. Rainey remarked the shocking disparity between the number of young people anxiously training themselves for jobs in vocational schools—and the number of opportunities to work at those jobs when they finished.

"... the training program," he said, "goes one way and employment trends another. That is a serious implication."

A serious implication, indeed.

And the blame can be laid without modification, on the arch-criminals who threaten every phase of American democracy—the 60 families who control American industry. The trusts who take from the people, and give nothing.

The sit-down of Big Capital strikes directly at the youth of the nation. Closing down the factories steals the jobs that belong to young men and women. Diminished production means want in the land. It also swells that great army of "young reserves"—held by the trusts in the bondage of unemployment.

The American Youth Act, one of whose provisions is for "jobs, educational opportunities for all youth between 16 and 25," is a weapon for the people to use in combating the attack of the economic royalists on the nation's people and their young.



THOMAS JEFFERSON: THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST

(Continued from page 4)

nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your valor. . . .

180,000 IN UNION ARMY

And when again the country was plunged into war by the reactionary Dred Scott decision extending slavery, approximately 180,000 Negroes fought in the Union armies for the cause of democracy, progress and freedom.

Here again Jefferson, the passionate lover of democracy—Jefferson, the Southerner—has already predicted that slavery would be the "rock upon which the old union would split."

The fact that Jefferson was a Southerner is of the greatest significance especially in these days when the progressive South, represented by Jefferson, is coming to the fore.

A South which could produce a Jefferson never has been and never could be a complete "solid bloc of reaction," as the Tories would have it.

The reactionary Carter Glass and Harry Byrds who come from Jefferson's state Virginia, are miserable parodies on the people of that State and of the South.

One of the most powerful indictments of slavery written on the eve of the Civil War was "The Impending Crisis" by Rowan Helper, a Southerner writer, who though he bore deep prejudice against the Negroes, saw that progress could not be made in the South without the wiping out of this inhuman institution.

MARK ON CIVIL WAR

Karl Marx, in his "History of the Civil War," points out that how it was "most amazing how slight, or rather how wholly lacking in the participation of the population (of the South—B. D.) in it (the Civil War—B. D.). Again he referred to the fact that the threat that 'the white trash, as the planters themselves call the 'poor whites,' will at-

Leader of 20th Century Abolitionists



JAMES W. FORD

tempt guerrilla warfare and brigandage" served to hamper the slaveowners army against the Union forces.

We see this progressive South coming into its own today in the growth of the CIO, in the fight for the Scottsboro boys, in the sharecroppers' organizations, in the Southern Negro Youth Congress—in the progressive movement which defeated the lynch-glorifier Tom Heflin of Alabama.

We see it in the South which repudiated the filibusters and called for the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

We see how appropriate and possible is the slogan raised by Earl Browder at the Tenth Party Convention: Win the South for the Democratic Front!

The heritage of Jefferson the Southerner to the forces of Democracy throughout the land is that the fight for democracy is the fight for Negro rights. This is the application of the prin-

ciples of Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence in a day when fascism and reaction are rapidly descending upon the nation.

BROWDER'S WORDS AT CONVENTION

The sterling words of Browder in his profound remarks at the Tenth Convention are a guide for the whole of America:

"I want to speak about a certain phase of our work which is of the most burning significance for the people of every part of the country—that is, the organization of the Negro liberation movement to involve the whole mass of the Negro people. This movement embraces the great majority of the Negroes in the North. It is only beginning to embrace the main masses of the Negroes there, where the Negroes have their feet on the ground, on the land, down South."

"... And we who want to change the course of our country, who want to turn our country away from that path that is charted out for it by the economic masters of our land, who want to block once and forever the road to reaction and fascism, it is we who are really practical politicians, we must keep our eyes on the South. . . . Win the South for the Democratic Front."

The full and complete application of the words of Browder, of the democratic principles of Jefferson leads inevitably to the struggle for those fundamental rights of the Negro people which are so essential to white and black alike. And in the Communist Party—the Party of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—the American people will find the embodiment and revival of true Jeffersonian democracy in 1938.

Jefferson leaves us a heritage of fighting against growing fascism and reaction—and oppression of every sort. We must keep this heritage aloft. Our democratic traditions—our very lives—depend upon it.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Against the "pause" in the program of the Popular Front of France agreed to by the Daladier government under pressure of the 200 rich families, the Communist Party has worked out a course of action.

This follows the special meeting of the Central Committee held in the latter part of May at which was discussed an interchange of letters between Communist Deputy Honfi and General Secretary of the Party, Maurice Thorez.

Last week to the National Committee of the Popular Front, the Communist Party proposed six important additions to the Popular Front program in order to strengthen the counter-attack against the chiseling "pause" of the big employers.

This is in line with the report made on the Central Committee meeting to the workers in the huge automobile works of Citroen by Maurice Thorez, in which the General Secretary of the Party declared:

"The present situation cannot be permitted to go on."

"It is necessary to act rapidly in order to bring about the necessary changes."

"And toward this end it is necessary to assure the unity of all toilers, unity for action."

The six proposals presented to the National Committee of the Popular Front in this connection are:

- (1) Nationalization of the trusts and private monopolies, beginning with the insurance companies.
- (2) Control of prices by the suppression of the price-raising activities of the trusts.
- (3) Control of the banks and of the export of capital.
- (4) Making illegal the employment by the trusts of former high officials of the government.
- (5) Improving the financial situation of the government by the reform of the system of taxation, providing for a progressive tax on big profits.
- (6) Reform of the electoral college to the Senate and the establishment of proportional representation for elections to the two legislative bodies (Chamber of Deputies and Senate).

(The above demand has somewhat the political significance of the proposals for the reform of the U. S. Supreme Court, to deprive it of its oligarchical self-granted power of legislative review and judicial veto. The French Senate because of the reactionary methods of election has become one of the greatest obstacles to the realization of the progressive legislative demands of the French people.)

Delegates of the three parties (Radical Socialist, Socialist and Communist) in the Popular Front discussed the future of anti-fascist unity and particularly the present weakness in the Popular Front program.

Representatives of the Communist Party were most outspoken in discussing the "balance sheet" of the Popular Front. They pointed out the vast discontent among the people, particularly all workers, with the rising cost of living, and the violation of the laws on wages, hours, and the like.

Failure of the Socialist Party deputies in the Chamber to support the demand of the Communist Party parliamentary fraction, to open the frontier to Spain which was the high point just before the Chamber of Deputies adjourned recently did not help to strengthen the Socialist position in the eyes of the workers.

The primary attention of the meeting of the National Committee of the Popular Front was devoted to discussing the rising discontent of the French workers with the growing impudence of the employers in sidetracking many of the important gains of the Popular Front.

In a statement made to the National Committee the Communist Party particularly warned against the growing offensive on the 40-hour week law, the reconstruction of the Fascist Leagues, and their more provocative actions, the failure to prosecute vigorously the Casagouards (hooded fascists) and most particularly the putting into practice a foreign policy that has blocked Loyalist Spain, a move which dangerously encourages German and Italian fascist aggression.

Finally, the Communist Party demanded the earliest convocation of a National Popular Front Conference to re-examine and to re-vitalize its program to bring about stronger unity and more powerful action against the present dangers.

Hidden away on an inside page of an inside section at the very bottom of a table story from Rome, Italy, by James Minifie, we found the following rare admission from fascist Italy:

"The early estimate of immediate colonization profits from Ethiopia had to be revised as the fascists found unexpected difficulties in subduing the country. They now admit that twenty years of hard work will be needed to make Ethiopia a paying property."



Letters From Our Readers

Giant Post Card to F.D.R. for Spain—

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently the American Students Union initiated a brilliant project with a message to President Roosevelt to lift the embargo on Loyalist Spain.

They built the largest post card in the world—eleven feet by seven feet. This card was signed by five thousand people in New York and sent to Washington.

Not to be outdone, the Young Communist League branches in Brownsville, built a similar post card—twelve feet by eight feet. Thousands of people of Brownsville, East N. Y. and East Flatbush, are now signing this card to the President.

The President has the power to lift the embargo by decree just as he placed it by decree. We must lift the cry to lift the embargo yet higher, and higher. The hands of the people of Spain must be united. The pleas of the Spanish people must not go unanswered. No Pasaran.

—M. G.

'Authority on Espionage' Gets Facts Mixed—

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the N. Y. World-Telegram:

"As a reader of your paper for some years, I was shocked to see printed in the June 27th issue under the by-line of Thomas M. Johnson, as brazen a set of out-and-out lies as has ever been printed in any respectable newspaper."

"Johnson writes: 'Soviet Russia . . . does more spying . . . than all the fascist powers.'"

"Indirectly he next claims that the War Depart-

Brooklyn, N. Y.

ment of the U. S. has evidence of such spying although he does not say why there have been no prosecution or publicity of this as in recent Nazi cases. However, he does mention the 'Sevitz,' 'Jacobsen' and 'Robinson-Rubens' cases as evidence of Soviet spying.

"As an 'authority on international espionage' it does not seem possible that Mr. Johnson cannot know that these were all example of anti-Soviet espionage. Particularly, that the 'Robinson-Rubens' were actually sent into the Soviet Union to carry on espionage and sabotaging activities after their fellow Trotskyites had been arrested and tried for similar activities. In addition, that such Tammany hacks as Al Marinelli were proved instrumental in securing the faked passports of the 'Robinson-Rubens' and not the 'New York Communists' as Mr. Johnson charges."

—SAUL GROSS.

Teachers' Union Support Pencil Strikers—

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to the Eagle Pencil Company:

"The teachers are keenly interested as consumers in the working conditions under which your pencils are made."

"We of the Teachers' Union of the city and state, about 12,000 of us, appeal to you to recognize your employees' right to collective bargaining, to a reasonable wage and fair conditions of work. Our sympathies are entirely with your employees who are on strike."

—CHARLES J. HENDLEY, Pres. Teachers Union.

New York City.

On Reading the D. W. CONSTANTLY—

Editor, Daily Worker:

A condition exists in Buffalo which is obviously widespread if the circulation of the DAILY WORKER is not yet 100,000. Questioning individual comrades, one finds that there are many comrades who are not constant readers of the Daily Worker. Because of this, many shortcomings result, chiefly the following:

The political and intellectual development of those comrades is retarded.

The general public, the working people who must become acquainted with our work, suffer. Those who would buy the DAILY WORKER out of curiosity or from their natural sympathies cannot find the paper on the stands, because Communists do not always read their paper. And when they do, they often content themselves with going to one or two stands where they know they can find it, instead of insisting that a neighborhood newsstand carry their paper.

It is not new to suggest that Communists read the DAILY WORKER every day. But it must be reasserted that in order to bring the clear analysis of Harry Gannes, of the workers' editorials, the unparalleled labor and cultural news, to the people who are chained to a reactionary press, Communists must first break their own chains. It is often argued that it is important to read the local press, and it is important, but if you cannot read both, which is more important: to equip oneself with material carefully selected to assist one in his daily work, or to scan the local gossip, to suffer its dearth of valuable material?

Comrades, read your paper. Read it intelligently. Not only must we rely upon it in our work among the toiling masses, but also we must see that it takes its place on all newsstands, openly and proudly, as befits the organ of the working class.

—N. W. H.

1776 --- A World Beacon of Freedom

By Harry Gannes

It was on Fourth of July figure of speech when the poet, commemorating the battlefields of Lexington and Concord wrote:

"Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The American war of Independence opened an era that reaches from Bunker Hill to Czechoslovakia's defense against the Nazis.

In 1776 a Frenchman said of the American revolution: "It snatched the thunderbolt from heaven and the scepter from the tyrant."

Karl Marx defined it with the sweep of his science: "The American Revolution of Independence in the eighteenth century sounded the tocsin for the middle classes of Europe."

And V. I. Lenin in the earliest dawn of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia paid tribute to America's historic struggle for freedom saying that it "gave the world an example of a revolutionary war against feudal subjection."

It may dismay the isolationists of our day. But history is emphatic and undeniable in reminding us that American independence was made possible by a series of international alliances. Once achieved the American revolution was not segregated from an oppressed world awaiting its assistance and inspiration.

NO ISOLATIONISM

Isolation would have made American freedom as unattainable as it would make impossible its preservation against fascist war threats.

"Whatever the motive," wrote Samuel Flagg Bemis, authority on the international aspect of the American revolution, in the Yale Review of 1927, "American, English and French historians are, as we know, agreed that French intervention was indispensable to American independence of 1776-83."

We are here, however, more concerned with the effect of the American revolution in sounding the tocsin of the world democratic victory.

The impact of the American War of Independence on Europe was

tremendous. France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, Ireland, Poland, Latin America, and as late as 1919, Czechoslovakia, felt the surge of America's mighty struggle for freedom.

France, of course, because of its close relations with the United States, because of the swift maturity of its own revolutionary period, felt most immediately the American social explosion that burst the monarchical fetters of the thirteen states.

Nor can the fascist dictators erase from the record and the memory of the German and Italian people that the hope of liberty was quickened in these countries by America's revolutionary achievement.

INFLUENCE IN ITALY

The Italian people of the Eighteenth century, chafing under despotic forms of government, followed with the greatest interest and the most anxious hope the course of the American war of Independence. This was back in the period when there were no cables or radios and news was carried by uncertain sailing boats. The United States then were as far from Rome as Tibet is today from us. But as fast as the news was received in Italy it was avidly read by the people in the Gazzetta Universale, Notizie del Mondo and other papers.

The principles of the American democratic revolution were transmitted to Italy by the great Italians of the time and were carried on down to the Italian liberator, Garibaldi.

Famous in American history is the Italian Filippo Mazzei, merchant, confidante of Franklin, Jefferson and Washington. Mazzei became the agent of Virginia in Europe. While in Italy he wrote numerous articles for the press explaining the aims of the American revolution.

One of the very first histories of the American War of Independence was written by the Italian Carlo Botta. It served well to spread the ideas of the struggle for federation and freedom among the Italians. Highly impressed by this book Thomas Jefferson had it translated from the Italian into English.

Nearly all of the outstanding Italian scholars of that day paid homage to the American Revolution. Between 1781-1783 the famous Italian poet Alfieri, composed a number of odes on L'America Libera (free America). These he sent to George Washington through Count Adriani of Milan. He dedicated his tragedy, Brutus I, to George Washington.

ITALIAN HISTORIAN'S WORDS

With a knowledge of the profound influence of the American revolution on the Italian people, Emilio Goggio, Italian historian, wrote that it gave the Italian fighters for democracy: "added strength and courage in their noble determination to rid themselves of despotic rule. It filled their hearts with renewed hope and confidence in their gigantic struggle against slavery and oppression."

The still greater oppression of Mussolini has not snuffed out that flame fanned more brightly among the Italian people by the American Revolution.

Hitler may spit his venomous insults at democracy in general and America in particular. But the achievements of our first democratic victory still is a beacon to the German people.

At the outbreak of the American War of Independence the petty, despotic princes of the German states sought to keep the news and ideas of the American democratic revolution from the German people. Nevertheless even in the stolid, abstruse journal edited by the reactionary Prof. Schloeger of Goettingen (Briefwechsel meist historischer und politischer Inhalts) correspondence, primarily of historical and political content) the message of America burst through to the German people. We read there for instance, these burning words of the great German, Baron von Steuben, who devoted his military genius to the American Revolution:

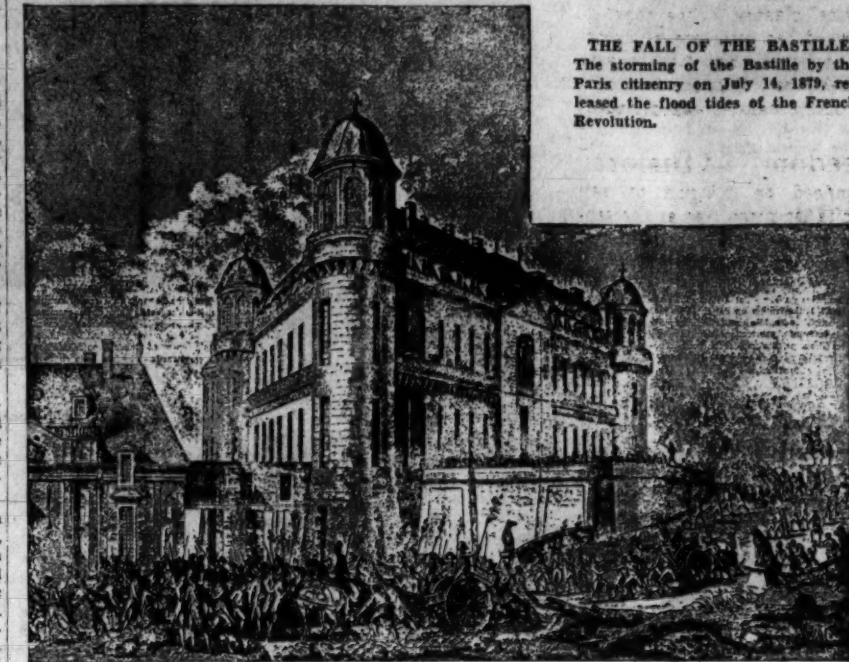
"What a beautiful, what a happy country . . . Without kings, without prelates, without blood-sucking farmers-general (feudal tax collectors), and without idle nobles."

More directly on the side of the revolution in Germany were men like Charles F. D. Schubart. As editor of a paper published twice weekly (Die Deutsche Chronik—the German Chronicle) Schubart brought the news and lessons of the

that Hitler has made of Germany writing of heroic Madrid today in the spirit which Herr Schubart in 1777 marveled at Bunker Hill.

"To anyone who loves the spirit of liberty," he wrote, "nothing could be more touching than the

people) editor Schubart lashed out: "Why should Germans serve like bondsmen? The cold-bloodedness with which we look on while the flower of German soldiers sails across the seas, is to me incomprehensible."



THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE: The storming of the Bastille by the Paris citizenry on July 14, 1789, released the flood tides of the French Revolution.

American Revolution to the German people. In many instances, Schubart gave precedence to American news over German events.

"Nothing in the world is so talked about and discussed," he exclaimed in one of his editorials on the American War of Independence.

"The latest news from yonder," he added, "is a prophecy that already the morning of a bright summer day has dawned."

We can picture German fighters for freedom today in the vast prison

battle of Bunker Hill. Undisciplined peasants, under the command of a physician, Warren, fewer in numbers, poorer in equipment, awaited calmly the attack of Gen. Howe, who led the best troops in the world against them."

Feeling deeply ashamed that German Hessian troops were sent against the American colonists (much as the Nazi mercenary troops are shipped against Loyalist Spain, this time with the collaboration of the Tory descendants of those who oppressed the American

The American economic royalists of the 20th century would like to forget or to delete the history of the relation of the American and the French revolution. Despite them, here is a page of the American Revolution which will grow brighter the nearer humanity approaches to higher stages of democracy.

Let us recall the words of Thomas Paine to George Washington on the fall of the Bastille. When delivering the key of the Bastille to Washington at the request of La Fayette, Thomas Paine in the accompanying

letter referred to the French Revolution as "the first ripe fruit of American principles transplanted into Europe."

"SUBLIME MANIFESTO" The French revolutionist, Honore Mirabeau, in his dungeon at Vincennes early in 1777 penned these words:

"Europe has applauded the sublime manifesto of the United States of America" (the Declaration of Independence).

Further acknowledging France's debt to the American revolution, the celebrated French publicist and author, Giuseppe Cerutti in 1789, in a letter to the duc de Noailles, stated:

"I date the French Revolution from the moment when M. de La Fayette in heroic flight rushed forth from our ports and, in a way, opened to the young soldiers of France the schools of American liberty."

"It was there, as Mr. Jefferson has very well said, that our great battles were fought. In favoring the freedom of the thirteen United States we have prepared our own. The valiant hands that served to break a tyrannical chain were not made to bear one a long time themselves."

Again and again in French annals, particularly in the formative period of the French Revolution, America's great leaders, particularly Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson figure large.

Franklin played a foremost part in winning the secret and open alliance of France to defeat the British Tories. The American revolution did not disdain to make use of the antagonisms between feudal France, despotic England and tyrannical Spain. The American alliance with reactionary France of Louis XVI did not serve to strengthen oppression in the world. It aided in achieving American freedom and accelerated the democratic revolution in many European countries.

When America entered into the alliance with France, a royalist like Soultie frankly voiced his fears that "the pernicious doctrines (democracy) would thereby be more

readily scattered broadcast throughout the land."

JEFFERSON'S AID TO FRANCE His worst fears were realized. Later, Thomas Jefferson as U. S. ambassador to France took a direct part in rallying the French people for the demolition of monarchical autocracy.

Little or nothing is said in the American history books of this period of Jefferson's participation in the French Revolution. The William Randolph Hearst and the Ham Flakes of our day would call Jefferson's activities "Bolshevik plotting." Lovers of liberty look back with pride at his part in the French Revolution as cooperation of the American and French people against a tyranny that threatened them both.

The British Tory Duke of Dorset, ambassador from the Court of St. James to Versailles, in a letter to Premier Pitt of England, complained of Jefferson's active collaboration with the French Revolution. The Duke reported to London that: "Mr. Jefferson, the American minister at this court, has been a great deal consulted by the principal leaders of the tiers état (the Third Estate, that is the people as distinguished from the various castes of the nobility) and I have good reason to think it was owing to his advice that order called itself L'Assemblée Nationale (the National Assembly)."

Jefferson himself wrote: "Being from a country which had, successfully passed through a similar reformation, they (the French revolutionists) were disposed to my acquaintance and had some confidence in me."

How did the American people greet the first international fruits of their democratic awakening?

This part of American history has in the past few decades been blurred. That section of the American bourgeoisie which after the democratic victory tried to deny its own origin, striving for "isolation," sought to sever all fraternal ties with revolutionary France.

But going back to a contemporary

(Continued on Page 8)

The International Brigade of 1938

By David McKelvy White
National Chairman of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

On the Fourth of July, the thoughts of all sober and earnest Americans turn to a consideration of the principles on which our country was founded and the bitter struggle waged by the Colonies so that these principles might survive. This must be especially true this year, when, throughout the entire world, the doctrine of government by the consent of the governed is being attacked with such violence by the dark and sinister forces of fascism and reaction.

The Americans in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade can appreciate with a peculiar intensity the living issues around which the American War of Independence was fought. They realize that in the heat and horror of warfare they are recrossing inch by inch the battlefields of 1776, for they see in the present Spanish War of Independence a continued struggle for the traditions of our American democracy.

Tom Paine wrote, "The cause of America is the cause of all mankind." Premier Negrin declares, "We are doing our best not only to fight for our own freedom but for the liberty of the whole wide world."

A NEW PRINCIPLE

As the successful defense of the Declaration of Independence launched a new principle of government that was destined to make its influence felt throughout the entire world, so today, in more ways than one, the Spanish people are fighting the battles of democracy. For the armies of the Spanish Republic are fighting not only against the spread of fascist tyranny, not only that governments may derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. They are fighting also for the power of the governed to make their consent known, freed from the obstruction of the legal tricks, the hired thugs, the bribery and corruption and concentration camps of reactionaries and fascists.

The principle of American democracy had their enemies in the days of its founding and they have their enemies today. Not all who today cry "Liberty!" can demonstrate the legitimacy of their doctrines. Our forefathers did not fight and die for the "liberty" of the individual worker to pit his poor strength against the power of a mighty corporation. The heroic and costly battles of the American Revolution were not fought to give Florida corruption, the "liberty" to terrorize, fog, and murder the instruments of municipal reform, nor to permit financial California to imprison, without evidence and forever, a champion of the rights of working people.

THE AMERICANS IN SPAIN

The Spanish people battle for a re-expression of democracy for our time, an underlining of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. This is proved, if in no other way, by the muster of their enemies—



HEROES OF THE LINCOLN BRIGADE: Milton Herndon (top) young Negro who gave his life for Spanish democracy. He was a brother of Angelo Herndon, vice-president of the Young Communist League. Below, Capt. Martin Hourihan, young Irish-American just returned from Spain.

TWO HEROES OF SPAIN: (Top) Lieut. Col. Steve Nelson, wounded veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; (below) Capt. Fred Keller, member of the Building Service Employees Union, wounded veteran who has just returned from Spain.

Hitler and Mussolini and their friends throughout the world, men who scorn democracy and have surrendered the principle of government by consent of the governed. And men in this and other countries mass behind the phrasas of democracy, their hatred of democracy and their determination that the voice of the people shall be split into fragments and scattered and silenced.

The Americans in Spain have contributed their full share of heroism and sacrifice. They have forever consecrated dates and battlefields for the history not alone of Spain but also of their country and ours.

From the first heroically-fumbling days at Jarama, Franco has felt the force of their determination and their energy. From the middle of February, 1937, when they first entered the lines, through the bloody days of February 27 and March 5 for four long months they helped hold the precious Madrid-Valencia road. They alone knew the thinness of their ranks and the poverty of their preparation. The Moors

knew only their power and their zeal.

Meanwhile, on the Cordoba front, 60 Americans paid their sacrifice in April and held their lines for six months, until in August their relief arrived.

On the Sixth of July the Washington Battalion joined the Lincoln at Canada, and, cut by German and Italian munitions to one battalion, the Americans battled back and forth across the fields and hills of Brunete and Pardillo for 21 strenuous and costly days.

In the next month, the Brigade, now with the MacKenzie-Papineau Battalion added to it, moved eastward and began its long service on

the Aragon front. At Quinto on August 25 American blood was spilled. During the five days beginning September 3, the Americans played a major role in the capture of Belchite, a well-planned and efficient victory. A month later, on October 13, the Americans participated in the hard-fought struggle before the town of Puentes.

The brilliant planning and execution of the capture of Teruel was, of course, the work of all-Spanish units, and the Americans were at rest or in reserve positions. During this period the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was wiped out regularly once a week by William Carney in the "New York Times." The Americans did not enter the lines until January 2, but once there they fought stubbornly against the wave after wave of frantic attempts to recapture the city. They held their lines resolutely in the face of the then rapidly mounting superiority of fascist munitions.

When Franco's drive to the sea began, in the second battle of

(Continued on page 8)



ROBERT RAVEN, wounded and blinded hero of the Lincoln Brigade.

The Int'l Brigade of 1776

Liberty-loving men of many nations crossed the Atlantic 162 years ago, when the United States was born through the Declaration of Independence, to give their ability and strength in the defense of the fledgling democracy of America.

Many of them are now famous in history—Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben and most important, General Lafayette. Others of the International Brigades of 1776 are almost forgotten, but their role was often vital in the struggle of the new Republic for its freedom from despotic Britain.

The Irish from Ireland and the first American-born generations, gave the greatest numbers of fighters. They saw in America's battle a continuation of their own fight for freedom from British tyrannical rule. One estimate places the number of Irish and Irish descendants serving as officers in the Continental Army as high as one-third.

The first brigadier-general of the new army of freedom to fall upon the battlefield was Irish-born. He was Gen. Richard Montgomery.

ROSTER OF IRISH HEROES James McHenry, medical director of the army, was another Irishman. In 1796 President George Washington named him Secretary of War.

The revolutionary colonists saw clearly the tie between their struggle and that of the Irish. Ben Franklin, the keen-witted "Grand Old Man" of the Revolution, visited Ireland in 1771 to win support for the American cause, and encouraged the Irish in their own war against the British redcoats.

On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress in an official address to the Irish people condemned the wrongs in Ireland. It offered the whole of America as a place of refuge for Irish victims of British oppression.

Patrick Henry, the stalwart revolutionary democrat, who first flung the banner of revolt in the face of King George III, was an Irish-American, as was John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress.

Colonel James Moore, later promoted to a generalship, was a descendant of Roger O'More, leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1641. Col. Moore led the revolutionary troops in their first great victory, at Moore's Creek Bridge, near Wilmington, North Carolina, in February, 1776.

The success of the American Revolution, greatly aided by the French Navy served to fire the revolutionary spirit in France and led to the great French Revolution of 1789.

Similar assistance from states hostile to Britain was obtained from Spain and Holland.

The greatest of the Frenchmen that came over themselves to aid George Washington was a young and idealistic nobleman, Lafayette. Disregarding orders of the King forbidding him to leave France, Lafayette, aged only 19, outfitted a ship with the aid of the democratic playwright Beaumarchais (of "Figaro" fame) and sailed to America with 11 other officers.

The valiant service of Lafayette in the American Army convinced the French government finally to send a force of 6,000 men under Count Rochambeau. This force and the French fleet aided the final downfall of the British redcoats under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Two gallant Poles, Count Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, inspired by their own country's triple struggle for independence against Prussia, Russia and Austria, served as leading officers in the American army.

Pulaski fell in the Battle of Savannah, while Kosciuszko gave valiant and effective leadership to American troops throughout the war.

A Polish immigrant Jew, Haym Solomon, has been hailed by some historians as the true financial genius of the Revolution.

A German, Baron Steuben, undertook the most difficult task of all—that of drilling and training

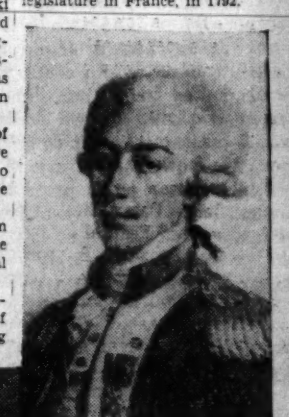
the ragged, courageous but undisciplined farmers and mechanics of Washington's army into an effective, hard-hitting military force.

The most remarkable of the men who came to America to fight for freedom's cause was an Englishman, the fiery pamphleteer Thomas Paine.

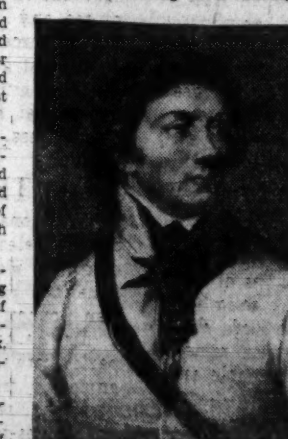
In his reply to Burke, "The Rights of Man," Tom Paine held forth the doctrine that the fight against tyranny is world-wide.

"From a small spark kindled in America," he wrote, "a flame has arisen, not to be extinguished."

The Calais department of France elected Paine to the Convention, the most determined revolutionary legislature in France, in 1792.



GENERAL LAFAYETTE (above), at the age of 19, the opposition of the French king, fled his country to fight on the side of the American Revolution. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO (left) left Poland to join the American Revolutionary Army in 1776.



FREDERICK BARON VON STEUBEN (above) came to America in 1777. CASIMIR, COUNT PULASKI (left), was driven from Poland for leadership of a Polish patriotic movement in 1772.

The American Tradition & Socialism

(Continued from page 5)

By EARL BROWDER

tions of Jeffersonian democracy. If it is to remain true to Jefferson's principles, it must find a new and quite different practical program. The old individualistic economy is gone beyond recall; whereas Jefferson could bolster up democracy by the protection of individual private property in production, today all measures to strengthen private property only strengthen the hold of monopoly capital, the rich minority, over the masses of the people. The very existence of democratic self-government is threatened. There is no road leading back to the past. We are forced to abandon Jefferson's dream of an agrarian democracy, if we are to preserve Jefferson's democratic principles.

All the progressive measures of Roosevelt's New Deal are incomplete and fragmentary efforts to apply Jefferson's democratic principles to the new conditions of the twentieth century. They are incomplete and fragmentary because they avoid their logical consequences of a fundamental collision with monopoly capital.

The program for the democratic front which we have elaborated here is a further, and more systematic effort to apply Jefferson's principles within the limits of the capitalist system of production and distribution.

But a full and complete application of Jefferson's principles, the consistent application of democratic ideas to the conditions of today, will lead naturally and inevitably to the full program of the Communist Party, to the socialist reorganization of the United States, to the common ownership and operation of our economy for the benefit of all. To illustrate this, allow me to restate Jefferson's three central ideas in terms of the conditions of today. We then have the following:

1. The first, most basic, Jeffersonian proposition remains unchanged. We can repeat today: There can be no social health and progress in a society where the selfish private interests of a minority are imposed upon the masses of the people through governmental coercion; government must, therefore, be based upon the will of the majority, democratically expressed.

2. Political power can be built only upon a foundation of economic power, the ownership, control, and operation of the basic economy of the country, which is the foundation of social life; America of the twentieth century is a new world, in a deeper sense than the original America was a New World for Europe; it finds its basic and controlling economy in the form of giant enterprises, socially operated, interconnected and interdependent, which cannot be broken up without destruction of the power to produce, which can become the foundation for democratic self-government only if taken over entire through the organs of that democratic self-government. Democracy must become, therefore, an industrial democracy primarily, a democracy of socially owned and operated industry, supplemented by the agrarian-democratic forces as allies; that is, it must be a socialist democracy.

3. The supreme power, the state, must be endowed with sufficient powers to perform its function to guarantee the social order which erects it from attack by selfish minority interests within and from aggression from without, and no more. So far we repeat the original Jeffersonian principle unchanged. But in the conditions of twentieth century economy, which cannot be distributed among individual producers, which must be democratically owned, controlled, and operated, local self-government must be fitted into a national state with all the powers necessary to effectively operate the national economy and protect it from attack; all government—a necessary evil at best—must be directed toward creating a classless society, where exploitation of man by man has been entirely abolished, and where therefore government, the state power, will ultimately become unnecessary and will wither away and disappear.

In this restatement of Jefferson's fundamental democratic principles, we have the only possible solution for the final preservation of these principles. But at the same time we have thereby a complete amalgamation of Jefferson's teachings with those of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. We have the complete program of the Communist Party.

That is why, in the work of the Communist Party we realize the program of the democratic front, as well as our fight for the full Communist program, for socialism, we declare that we are continuing the great American tradition, we are carrying on the work of Jefferson, Paine, Jackson, and Lincoln. We express this fusion of the American tradition with socialism when we sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The International" together, when we decorate our platform today with the flag of our democratic revolution of the eighteenth century and the red flag of the socialist revolution of the twentieth century. This is the meaning of our slogan:

"Communism Is Twentieth Century Americanism!"

Letters to Spain—New Orleans Address Them CIO Hearing To the Friends Is Set Tuesday

Packages sent to members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, must, according to French postal requirements, have the following inscription on the addresses: "In Transit—Destination Spain," it was announced today by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The address of the headquarters of the "Friends" in Paris, is as follows:

Friends of the Lincoln Brigade, c/o, Comité Internationale d'Aide de Peuple Espagnol, 1 Cité Paradis, Paris, France.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3 (UP).—Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah has continued until Tuesday a hearing on Committee for Industrial Organization charges that city officials were intimidating and interfering with CIO activities.

Henry B. Curtis, assistant City Attorney, filed an answer on behalf of Mayor Robert S. Maestri and acting Police Superintendent John Groesch. The answer denied most of the allegations made by the CIO attorney, Richard Dowling.



CAPT. CARL BRADLEY: hero of Brunete, wounded veteran of the Lincoln Brigade.

The International Brigade Of 1938

(Continued from Page 7)

turned to their homes and provided with the care that their sacrifices have so richly merited Spain.

The cause of Loyalist Spain is the cause of all mankind, for it is the cause of the people. If Franco could make this claim, the tens of thousands of men from Germany and Italy and Portugal and Africa and tons and tons of fascist (and American) munitions would not have been necessary. With the people of Spain behind him he would not have needed that most valuable and powerful of his volunteers, Neville Chamberlain.

THEY DEMAND IT

But the people of Spain are not behind Franco. They are before him and for all the world to see they have written with most precious blood their pledge that he shall never pass.

Where two months ago were the faint-hearted ones who three months before that gave the Republic two weeks to live? Have they learned today the power of a united people? Do they understand today that where a government and people are one, months and years of resistance are assured, even against the most overpowering disadvantages?

With the assistance of the democratic and peace-loving peoples of the world, assistance which is slowly and inevitably growing in breadth and power, the Spanish people will go forward to victory. We, who like all free peoples, will share in the fruits of this victory, must do our share to bring it about. Our fellow Americans in Spain, living and dead, demand of us this recognition of their services.

Haru Matsui to Speak at China Aid Rally Here

Haru Matsui, noted Japanese American writer and lecturer, will be one of the speakers at the pageant marking one year of the war in China to be presented by the China Rally Committee, Thursday, July 7, at 8 P. M., at Madison Square Park, 23rd St. and Madison Ave.

Miss Matsui returned recently from an extensive lecture tour in behalf of the Japanese boycott movement. "Many people feel that the boycott of Japanese goods would add another burden on the Japanese people but so long as the war continues the people of Japan will suffer and must carry heavier burdens on their aching shoulders," Miss Matsui declared.

"The boycott movement by the American people will lighten our great sorrow and misery, by helping to end the war."

Thomas Paine And the Pamphleteers of 1776

By Art Shields

Take time for a dip into the literature of the great pamphleteers and poets of the American revolution today.

Without them we would not be celebrating the Fourth of July.

The pamphlets of 1776 still flash like fire. They glow with the beauty of the Democracy we are fighting to save. They inspire us today in the struggle for independence against the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Hitlers and Hagues, the Fords and Mussolinis we are waging today.

Jefferson Paine, Benjamin Franklin, the poet Freneau, Ethan Allen, the warrior and writer and Charles Henry Wharton, the patriotic Catholic priest and poet were powerful forces in the overthrow of monarchy.

Their words cut like swords against the armies of King George. Their words roused the people to the mighty campaigns that freed our country from the tyranny of the "Royal Brute" of England.

"Royal Brute"—Tom Paine said it in a pamphlet that shook both sides of the Atlantic.

These great voices of the people did more than rally the masses to battle. They laid the foundation stones of American democracy.

Pamphlets were the people's educators in the days of the American Revolution, just as in the days of the French Revolution. Newspapers had much less importance than the now. Revolutionary thinkers reached the masses with pamphlets.

The Declaration of Independence itself became a pamphlet in 1776 and Jefferson's immortal truth that all men are created equal wrecked havoc with the power of King George as it passed from reader to reader.

PAINE TURNED TIDE

Side by side with Jefferson stands his great colleague Tom Paine. Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense" guided the American people toward the break with King George and his 13 pamphlets on the "American Crisis" helped lead them through seven years of war.

Tom Paine, a journeyman corset maker, was perhaps the most successful pamphleteer the world had ever seen till then. Hardly more than a year after the 38-year-old needle worker came from London with a letter from Franklin his pamphlet "Common Sense" was sweeping the colonies. In three months 120,000 copies were sold in America—a figure comparable to more than five million today—and many others in Europe and England.

"Paine's pamphlet turned the tide," said Jack Hardy, the revolutionary historian. While others urged conciliation with England during the first year of war, Paine called for independence. "The period of debate is closed," said Paine, six months before the signing of the Declaration. "Arms, as the last resource, must decide the contest. . . . By referring the matter from argument to arms, a new era for politics is struck. . . ."

He tore to pieces the pretensions of the "crowned ruffian," who invaded America.

"The last cord now is broken," warned Paine. . . . "There are injuries which Nature cannot forgive. O ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose, not only tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth!"

With his appeal to the love of freedom went his explanation of the economic advantages of independence from a government that stifled American trade and initiative.

WRITTEN ON A DRUM

His next pamphlet on the "American Crisis" was written on a drum, for Paine was now a soldier. He warned Americans to prepare for a hard, bitter contest.

"Tyranny, like hell, is not easily



OLD PRINT OF 1776: An early meeting held in New York City against the landing of tea with a heavy tax to subsidize the British East India Co.

conquered," he told the soldiers and the people behind the lines. With expert military understanding he analyzed the weakness of the British General Howe's New Jersey campaign, and pointed to the fine leadership of Washington, which gave hope for the future.

Attacking the Tories, he said:

"I have been tender in raising the cry against these men," wrote Paine, "and used numberless arguments to show them their danger, 'but it will not do to sacrifice a world either to their folly or their baseness. The period has now arrived, in which either they or we must change our sentiments, or one or both of us must fall.'"

Paine's vital words are on sale today in workers bookshops and peoples bookshops throughout the United States.

The great revolutionary pamphleteer would feel at home in those bookshops, with pamphlets like Earl Browder's "Democratic Front" and many others.

These peoples' pamphlets today can turn the tide against fascism with every progressive worker helping to spread them by the millions.

LAUGHING AT THE KING

Satirists and poets joined the war against the King. Witstest of the satirists was Ben Franklin. His "Edict by the King of Prussia" set two continents laughing at King George. English lords and ladies were taken in by Franklin's "Edict" at first. . . .

Such an unnamed patriot was the author of the poem "Another Prophecy," which said that General Howe could not conquer America unless the time came:

"When every man becomes a knave, And feels the spirit of a slave— And when veracity again Shall in a Tory bosom reign, When vice is virtue, virtue vice And Freeman are afraid to fight."

Verses by an American Catholic priest, Charles Henry Wharton, helped the struggle for Democracy. The noble eulogy of George Washington which follows, is still quoted:

"Great without pomp, without ambition brave, Proud not to conquer fellow men, but save, Friend to the wretched, foe to none but those,

Who plan their greatness on their brethren's woes; Awe'd by no titles, faithless to no trust, Free without faction, obstinately just, Too rough for flattery, dreading 'e'en as death, The baneful influence of corruption's breath, Such be my country! What her sons should be; O, may they learn great Washington from thee!"

Fifteen thousand copies of this poem were quickly sold in England, where many of George's subjects sympathized with the rising democracy across the water.

A SOLDIER, WRITER

Colonel Ethan Allen is known best today for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. But Allen could wield a revolutionary pen too. The narrative of his captivity, published in 1779, after his release from a British prison, roused Americans to renewed struggle. Describing the misery of the American captives in churches which the British used as prison pens, Allen said:

"I have gone into the churches and seen sundry of the prisoners in the agonies of death, in consequence of very hunger, and others speechless, and very near death."

POETS IN THE FIGHT

Other Franklin satires followed, and a host of pamphlets and poems by other writers jested and jeered at the tyrant king, and whittled away his prestige. Fine poets like

Philip Freneau forget their formal verses and lambasted George with verses like these:

"When a certain great king, whose initial is G, Shall force stamps upon paper, and folks to drink tea; When these folks burn his tea and stamp paper like stubble, You may guess that this king is coming to trouble."

Or this:

"O King, my dear King, you shall ever be sore, The Stars and the Lily shall run you ashore, And your Lion shall growl, but never bite more."

Many of the these literary soldiers fought without bylines. . . . Paine himself didn't sign his name at first. . . . Such an unnamed patriot was the author of the poem "Another Prophecy," which said that General Howe could not conquer America unless the time came:

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THOMAS PAINE, great democratic revolutionary, author of the "Age of Reason" and the "Rights of Man," fought in both the American and the French Revolutions.

biting pieces of chip, others pleading for God's sake, for something to eat, and at the same time shivering with cold. . . . The filth in these churches. . . . I have seen in one of these churches seven dead at the same time, lying among the excrement of their bodies."

We have not repeated here the list of Samuel Adams well known writings in this period, including his work with the Committees of Correspondence, which did so much to organize resistance. Nor referred to many other lesser, but still important propagandists.

Scores of such soldiers fought in the American war of liberation. Their work lives on in the great Democracy, that the Liberty League, the trusts, the Bundists cannot destroy.

NAACP Vows Anti-Lynch Bill Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

to take action to stop the continued discrimination against Negroes in the Departments of the Army and Navy. Numerous other resolutions dealt with political, social and economic improvement in the life of the Negro people.

CONDEMS NAZI TERROR

Expressing its concern for all forms of national and racial oppression, the convention condemned the "cruel suppression of Jews in Germany, Poland, Austria and Rumania as well as the suppression of other minority groups." Likewise it "viewed with alarm the deliberate fomenting of racial hatred and excessive nationalism and the spreading of unscientific racial theories."

A resolution introduced in support of "American neutrality" was amended in the convention's sessions to urge a "new neutrality" policy which will not hinder, but assist those countries who are the victims of aggressive warfare.

Urging recognition of the unselfish and brilliant work of American Negroes, the convention called upon President Roosevelt to appoint a Negro to one of the 22 Federal Judgeships recently created by Act of Congress.

The convention reaffirmed its policy of cooperation between Negro and white and urged Negro workers to join trade unions and share the responsibility of building them.

Richmond, Va., was chosen as the city for the next annual convention of the N.A.A.C.P.

Democracy Is Issue, Says F.D.R.

Save Our Freedom, He Says in Gettysburg July 4 Address

(Continued from Page 1)

sometimes we have to beat off all of them together.

"But the challenge is always the same—whether each generation facing its own circumstances can summon the practical devotion to attain and retain that greatest good for the greatest number which this government of the people was created to ensure."

"Lincoln spoke in solace for all who fought upon this field; and the years have laid their balm upon its wounds. Men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray are here together, a fragment spared by time. They are brought here by the memories of old divided loyalties, but they meet here in united loyalty to a united cause which the unfolding years have made it easier to see."

SEEK NEW UNITY

"All of them we honor, not asking under which flag they fought then—thankful that they stand together under one flag now."

"Lincoln was commander-in-chief in this old battle; he wanted above all things to be commander-in-chief of the new peace. He understood that 'battle there must be that when a challenge to constituted government is thrown down, the people must in self-defense take it up; that the fight must be fought through to a decision so clear that it is accepted as being beyond recall."

"But Lincoln also understood that after such a decision, a democracy should seek peace through a new unity. For a democracy can keep alive only if the settlement of old difficulties clears the ground and transfers energies to face new responsibilities. Never can it have as much ability and purpose as it needs in that striving; the end of battle does not end the infinity of those needs."

"WORLDWIDE" TASKS

"That is why Lincoln—commander of a people as well as of an army—asked that his battle end 'with malice toward none, with charity for all.'"

"To the hurt of those who came after him, Lincoln's plea was long denied. A generation passed before the new unity became accepted fact. In later years new needs arose, and with them new tasks, worldwide in their perplexities, their bitterness and their modes of strife. Here in our land we give thanks that, avoiding war, we seek our ends through the peaceful processes of popular government under the Constitution."

"It is another conflict, as fundamental as Lincoln's, fought not with glint of steel, but with appeals to reason and justice on a thousand fronts—seeking to save for our common country opportunity and security for citizens in a free society. 'We are near to winning this battle. In its winning and through the years may we live by the wisdom and the humanity of the heart of Abraham Lincoln.'"

Stay at Posts, Chiang Orders His Officers

HANKOW, July 3 (UP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a circular telegram to all army and civil officials, today ordered the leaders to remain at their present posts until ordered to withdraw.

"The enemy now has penetrated deeper into our country," the Generalissimo said, "and the hostilities have become serious."

"In the decisive stage of the war now impending, however, the terrain is in our favor and we have superior manpower."

"If the civil and military authorities will cooperate with the people, augmenting the strength of our soldiers in the field, it is absolutely certain that we will defeat our treacherous enemies and bring the present campaign to a successful conclusion."

Mother Bloor Asks Friends Send Letters To Help Complete Book

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who is writing her autobiography, has asked that the hundreds of comrades and friends to whom she has written throughout the years aid her by making available her correspondence. All who have such letters, or may have newspaper clippings about her activities have been asked to send such material to Ann Bloor, Room 1301, at 361 Fourth Ave., New York City. All material will be preserved and returned to the sender in the original condition.

German Physicians, Refugees from Nazis, Denied Texas Licenses

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 3 (FP).—Seventeen German physicians, refugees from Hitler's reign of terror, have been refused licenses by the state board of medical examiners. Dr. O. B. Kiel, board president, said it was impossible to determine if the exiles' training was up to the Texas standard.

1776--A World Beacon of Freedom

(Continued from Page 7)

writer, Theodore Lyman, who lived through this period and wrote about it in his "History of the Diplomacy of the U. S." (1826) describing as follows the raptures of the American people upon hearing the news of the outbreak of the French Revolution:

"A very strong and universal sympathy was immediately awakened in the people of the United States. The great era of that revolution was celebrated in this country by civic feasts, where the red cap of liberty was passed from head to head—the well-known airs of Cairns, Les Marseillais, La Carmagnole, were sung in the theatres, streets, on public occasions—the tri-colored cockade was worn by most of the citizens—the 'taking of the Bastille,' the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man,' and the 'Citizens,' the abolition of feudal rights, and 'honorary distinctions,' the 'Confederation of the French'—were commemorated

with the roasting of oxen, and other tokens of joy. In the language of the day, the American people were disposed to 'fraternize' with the French nation'."

And in 1791, Jefferson said of the French Revolution:

"And I still hope the French Revolution will issue happily. I feel that the permanence of our own leans in some degree on that and that a failure there would be a powerful argument to prove that there must be a failure here." No "isolation" here in the birth and preservation of American democracy.

The influence of our War of Independence on the Belgian Revolution of 1789-90 is the subject of a book entitled "America and Belgium, A Study of the Influence of the U. S. Upon the Belgian Revolution," by Thomas K. Gorman.

THE IRISH IN THE REVOLUTION

The American example, he said, was minutely studied and largely

followed by the Belgians in winning their liberation from the domination of the Austrian empire.

In writing the Manifesto of Flanders, the Belgians embodied whole sections of the American Declaration of Independence in their call for freedom.

The Irish suffering under the heel of the British Tories themselves in large numbers joined the Continental Army fighting for the independence of America. Their participation and American victory stimulated Ireland's struggle for liberation.

Deep into Central Europe the American revolutionary influence penetrated. The great Polish military leader, Kosciuszko, who fought in the American Revolution, carried back to his country the ideals of American democracy. Because of his experience in the United States he was given a position of command in the Polish army fighting to save Polish national integrity against Czarist aggression in the latter part of the 18th century. Poland then

was being partitioned. Kosciuszko led a heroic army against his nation's oppressors. But Poland's hour of freedom had not yet struck.

As one of the bulwarks of the Holy Alliance against the era of the democratic revolution, Czarist Russia banned the circulation of the views contained in the American Declaration of Independence and in the Rights of Man as well as of the American Constitution.

TO A HIGHER STAGE

Czechoslovakia whose national liberation was not achieved until the 20th century through its great liberator, Dr. T. G. Masaryk who lived in the U. S. for some time, borrowed copiously from the American revolutionary achievements.

Nor did the European monarchies feel the tidal wave of American freedom on their shores alone. The alliance of the U. S. with France and Spain resulted in a great weakening of Spain's grip on its colonial possessions in the New World.

The subsequent French revolution further loosened the chains

The American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson were the seeds which germinated the ideas and programs that destroyed Spain's colonial domination in Latin America.

"If ever a movement illustrated the potency of new ideas, that movement was the Wars of Independence of Spanish America," wrote Prof. J. Fred Rippy.

In this twentieth century when fascism wishes to reverse the historical epoch opened by the American and French democratic revolutions, the international collaboration of the peoples who desire freedom and peace is more than ever necessary to defeat the totalitarian tyrants.

Then the great achievements began carry humanity forward on the gun by the American Revolution path blazed by the Soviet Union to higher stages of democracy, Socialism.

Change the World



Instead of a Fourth of July Speech

by MIKE GOLD

THIS object with the flapping mouth, vote-stealer, bribe-taker, Ape ignorant of science or art, or man's history of struggle to become human, This racketeer whom the power trust keeps in office to weasel for them, This cunning rat who's dodged every trap thus far, "Christian" who crucified Jesus for a dollar, "American" who sells Lincoln for a dollar, This is what sets itself up as a court over me, And questions my patriotism!

Mister Shyster, I don't recognize your jurisdiction. Mister Skunk, there's a bad smell, and you're the one who causes smells. Mister Thief, you play a slick game, but I don't allow a thief to judge my honesty.

I recognize the supreme jurisdiction of only one court!

I do solemnly affirm before the court of the American People, That I have always done my bit. I've worked, my father worked, and my brothers, And we gave more than we ever took, We have helped our country!

Having studied it from the snows to the palm trees, I affirm it is a land of beauty, And say there should be no poverty in such a land, No bitter tramp of the jobless, No lynching of Negroes in Alabama, No murder of steel workers in Chicago!

I believe that the American people is the American Nation, And that this Nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition That all men are created free and equal, Will sweep its enemies, the grafters, from the face of the beauty.

I hereby declare that I am disloyal To the minority of grafters and parasites. I hereby declare that I hate a flag, The dollar-flag that waves above Wall Street. I hereby vow to destroy institutions, Such as child labor, low wages, lynching, and war.

The American People is the American Nation, And to this Nation am I loyal To its flag, its songs, its strikes and its hopes. As a boy I enlisted in its army of freedom, And I mean to serve until death.

I salute the flag of Walt Whitman, I believe in the heart of Lincoln, I want to make this the happiest land on earth, I solemnly swear, To give you my all, O America! And forever to fight your enemies!

A SKETCH

THE FIGHTER

By Tom Dean

He was a promising middleweight; a quiet sort of young guy with a good left hook, and pretty fast on his feet. He stood watching a couple of boys sparring, and the little fat punk who was his manager came over and said: "Hey, kid, why ain't you in your gym togs? I told you I got a fight for you next week."

"I won't be here next week," the kid said. "No? Where do you figure you'll be? Of course I'm only your manager and I only get a hundred-buck fight lined up for you, so maybe you can tell me—if it ain't too much trouble!" The manager thought himself to be quite a funny fellow. "I'll be on the sea. I'm going to Spain."

"Yeah! I suppose you got your self a fight over there?" The kid smiled, "Yeah, a big one." "You clowning about this?" the manager said, beginning to get red in the face.

"No."

"What the hell are you going to Spain for?"

"I enlisted in the Loyalist army. I learned to be kind of handy with a machine gun when I was in the National Guard."

The manager sputtered: "This is a hell of a thing. Here I been bringing you along nicely, getting you a fight almost every month, building you up for the big time, and now you take a powder on me. Ain't I been bringing you along smooth?"

"Sure and you got your cut for that. Maybe I'll go back in the fight racket when I come back."

"You're nuts to talk like this! Listen, kid, there'll be plenty of fights here this summer—the outdoor season is opening big. Plenty of fights and dough."

"But there's a bigger fight over there," the kid pleaded.

"You fool," the little manager yelled, "What if you get an arm or a leg knocked off?"

"Sure, suppose I do. So what? I know I'm taking a chance of get-

ting knocked off, but it's something that I got to do. I been thinking about this for a long time now. I got to go," he added, his voice low. "They got a war over there—it ain't a squared ring, ya sap! Hell, you're a fighter, not a damn soldier!"

The kid stared, as if thinking of something far removed from the gym and the manager. Then he said: "You see, I guess that's why I got to go over there, because I'm a fighter."

For the first time in its history, the American film industry has produced a courageous, outspoken commentary on a problem of timely, international importance. Walter Wanger, an independent producer, has made "Blockade," a clear-cut condemnation of warfare against women and children by air raids and by food blockades.

In making this film Mr. Wanger has courageously disregarded the danger of boycotts and censorship in his foreign film markets.

"Blockade" has already had its first run in most cities, but the film has not met with the overwhelming success it so richly deserves, because of unjustified attacks motivated by partisans sympathetic to the fascist forces invading Spain, where the action of the picture is laid.

These attacks, based largely on appeals to ignorance and intolerance, have attempted to divert attention from the picture's noble preachment against war by creating a political issue where none exists. The effect of these attacks is to endanger freedom of the screen for the full expression of American concepts of democracy.

These attacks must be met—not merely by controversy, but by the fullest support of all progressive individuals and organizations at the box office.

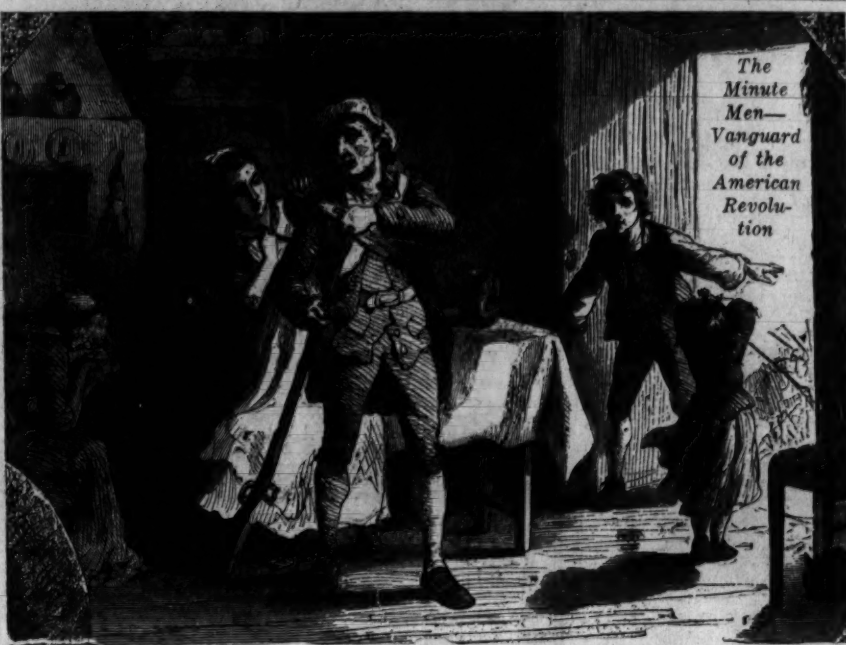
Abandons New Film

As a result of the flurry of unjust criticism aimed against the film, Walter Wanger has been compelled to abandon for the present against his personal wishes, the production of "Personal History" which was to be a sharp commentary on the rise of European dictatorships and their implications for America.

Associated Film Audiences offers a list of suggestions which your organization can put into immediate effect to save "Blockade" and "Personal History." It should be borne in mind that the effectiveness of any support for "Blockade" is measured by Hollywood in terms of box-office returns.

1—Have your organization adopt

Songs of Men and Heroes



Song for Lexington

The Spring came earlier on Than usual that year; The shadiest snow was gone, The slowest brook was clear, And warming in the sun Shy flowers began to peer

'Twas more like middle May, The earth so seemed to thrive, That Nineteenth April day Of Seventeen Seventy-Five; Winter was well away, New England was alive!

Alive and sternly glad! Her doubts were with the snow; Her courage, long forbade, Ran full to overflow; And every hope she had Began to bud and grow.

She rose betimes that morn, For there was work to do; A planting, not of corn, Of what she hardly knew— Blessings for men unborn; And well she did it, too!

With open hand she stood, And sowed for all the years, And watered it with blood, And watered it with tears, The seed of quickening food For both the hemispheres.

This was the planting done That April morn of fame; Honor to every one To that seed-field that came! Honor to Lexington, Our first immortal name!

—ROBERT K. WEEKS.

ANTIQUITY OF FREEDOM

William Cullen Bryant, most popularly known as author of "Thanatopsis," wrote a number of stirring revolutionary poems and poems on democracy and freedom. Bryant was also a progressive lawyer, frequently winning cases for labor, a liberal editor, and an outspoken opponent of Negro slavery. The following is an excerpt from a longer poem.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT (1794-1878)

O Freedom! thou art not, as poets dream, A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs, And wavy tresses gushing from the cap With which the Roman master crowned his slave, When he took off the gyves. A bearded man, Armed to the teeth, art thou: one mailed hand Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy brow, Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs Are strong and struggling. Power at thee has launched His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee; They could not quench the life thou hast from Heaven. Merciless Power has dug thy dungeon deep, And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires, Have forged thy chain. Yet while he deems thee bound, The links are shivered, and the prison walls Fall outward; terribly thou springest forth, As springs the flame above a burning pile, And shoutest to the nations, who return Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies.

For the Independence of Films



Henry Fonda and Leo Carrillo in a scene from "Blockade," a progressive film which is now fighting for a chance to be seen by American audiences.

the enclosed resolutions sending copies to Walter Wanger, 1045 N. Formosa Ave., Hollywood, Cal., and Associated Film Audiences.

2—Urge your membership by letter and by word of mouth to see the film. Organize theatre parties. 3—Urge your neighborhood theatre manager to book the film. Co-operate with him in arranging a preview for community and neighborhood leaders.

4—Ask your pastor to preach a sermon on the significance of the film.

5—Write letters to your local newspapers commenting on the film. Urge editors to print editorials on the film. Co-operate with the local exchange of United Artists Corporation in getting radio commentary.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the screen is a public agency in common with the press,

the radio and other means of social communication;

And whereas, in fulfilling its purpose of entertainment the motion picture also has a responsibility for enlightening and edifying the public, and

Whereas, it has the further duty, in common with press, radio and schools, of upholding the best traditions and ideals of American democracy.

Be it resolved: that the membership of this organization go on record as giving its fullest moral and box-office support to "Blockade," as a film of high entertainment merit which speaks out against the inhuman practices of "totalitarian warfare, which condemns the bombing and enforced starvation of non-combatants; and be it further

Resolved: that this organization express its sharp disagreement with

those who have criticized the film as undesirable propaganda since only those can object to the condemnation of civilian bombings who are guilty thereof or who condone them; and be it further:

Resolved: that attempts to boycott or suppress "Blockade" are re-

The producers of the film are particularly watching audience reaction locally where the picture opens:

July 7—Loews Metropolitan in Brooklyn.

One week—in Jersey City and Newark.

July 14—Pittkin, Brooklyn. One week—Valencia, 175th St. Five days—86th St. Lexington.

Now is the time that all progressives should be making their support felt at the box-office where "Blockade" will appear. Watch for further instructions in the Daily Worker on Monday.

garded by this organization as a direct threat to the freedom of the screen, and be it further

Resolved: that Walter Wanger, producer of "Blockade" be publicly congratulated by this organization on his courageous effort to make the screen serve the more vital needs of the movie-going public as well as their entertainment wants and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Wanger in token of our approval and support. And be it further

Resolved: that this organization urge Mr. Wanger to resume his plans for the production of "Personal History" as a film which defends the best traditions of American democracy.

And be it finally resolved that this organization pledge its fullest cooperation to Associated Film Audiences in its efforts to support "Blockade," "Personal History," and encourage the production of other films which present the American, democratic and liberty-loving viewpoint on vital issues of the times.

The Minute Men

They left the ploughshare in the mould, Their flocks and herds without a fold, The sickle in the unshorn grain, The corn, half-garnered, on the plain, And mustered, in their simple dress, For wrongs to seek a stern redress, To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe, To perish, or overcome their foe.

—Isaac McEllan

Concord Hymn

Sung at the Completion of the Battle Monument, April 19, 1836 By RALPH WALDO EMERSON By the rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled, Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept; Alike the conqueror silent sleeps; And Time the ruined bridge has swept Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream, We set today a votive stone; That memory may their deed redeem, When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare To die, and leave their children free, Bid Time and Nature gently spare The shaft we raise to them and thee.

NEW GARRISON FILMS READY

To fulfill the increased demand for labor, progressive and good European films, Garrison Films announced today the availability of thirty top-notch talkies for release as of July 1st. Important films announced for release to theatres, clubs and unions are: "People of Cimmerland," "Country Bride," "Lenin in October," "Young Pushkin," "Life and Loves of Beethoven," "Wedding of Palo," "Stop Japan," "Spanish Earth," "China Strikes Back."

Of special interest to labor organizations is the announcement that most of these films may be obtained on 16m, non-inflammable, sound film for use in meeting halls at a new low price within the reach of non-commercial groups. Educational Departments of trade unions which plan and book a series of films will receive a special discount.

Complete information concerning lists of films and projection service should be addressed to the Garrison Film Home office, 1600 Broadway, New York City.

A Park for Walt Whitman

The New York City government will be asked to name a park or square in the city after Walt Whitman, by the Labor Poets of America, who have formed a Memorial Committee for this purpose. A precedent exists in the case of Bryant Park near the New York Public Library.

It is especially timely to dedicate a site to Whitman, the greatest bard of American democracy, in the city where he lived and worked for

ON A HOLIDAY



Katharine Hepburn shares starring roles with Cary Grant in "Holiday," an excellent comedy at the Music Hall.

Left on Broadway

Two Declarations Of Independence On July 4, 1776

By Manngreen

The spy stories of today had their echoes in 1776... a group of powerful influential Tories planned to kidnap the entire Continental Congress!!!... when the British army approached Philadelphia, Congress was forced to flee to Lancaster, Pa. ... it was there that the plot was hatched... Plans were ready, the date was set, the Tories were ready to strike... and then the Continental G-men walked in... a band of farmers, who refused to stand by and watch their hopes for independence blasted by a small group of bitter reactionaries, broke up the Tory intrigue and the fight for independence went on!!

Flashbacks on the Fourth... there were two Declarations of Independence signed on July 4, 1776!!... unaware of the Declaration proclaimed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, a group of militant farmers, near Williamsport, Pa., decided on their own to break away from British domination. By the strangest coincidence, then announced their independence from Britain in a fighting Declaration of their own (the Pine Creek Declaration) on the same day and almost the same hour as the one signed in famed Independence Hall.

During the Flag Day demonstration, a Workers Alliance group gathered outside the Municipal Court Building. One of the old lady supervisors of the City's social departments heard the demonstration and remarked, "There's one of the Flag Day demonstrations." Then she heard the group shouting, "We want jobs We want jobs!" "There, you see," she added sadly, "There, not demonstrators. They want work. They're Communists!"

Bert Gross, who wrote "So You Want Low-Rent Housing?" in the New Republic, got a job with the Housing Administration in Washington, the day after publication.

FLATBUSH TAKES OVER "THE CRADLE"

Those who were among the 200 turned away at the door because the Cradle Will Rock was a sell-out, when it was performed at the New School for Social Research last week, will have a second chance to see the play before it leaves town for a Connecticut farm. The Cradle will again be performed at the New School by the Flatbush Players on Wednesday night, July 6, under the auspices of the New Theatre League. This will be its last summer appearance in New York.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES

(Follow This Guide Every Monday) Apollo, Mon.-Fri. "Invitation to the Walts" and "Dark Eyes." Ascot, all week, "Lonely White Sail." Greeley, closed for the summer, opens in Sept. Gramercy Park Cinema, Mon.-Wed. "Dark Eyes," and "Hands Across the Table," Thurs.-Sat. Dead End Kids in "Crime School." Mon.-Thurs. "Dracula," and "Captured." Jefferson, Wed. - Thurs. "Nurse from Brooklyn." Friday - Sunday "Judge's Hardy's Children." Eighth St. Playhouse, Mon. Tues. "Adventures of Robin Hood." Wed. Thurs. "One More River" Friday-Sunday "Kidnapped." Zenith, Starting Tues. - Thurs. "Lenin in October."

Dots & Dashes

8:45 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 9:00 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 9:30 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 10:00 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 10:30 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 11:00 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 11:30 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 12:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 12:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 1:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 1:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 2:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 2:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 3:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 3:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 4:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 4:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 5:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 5:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 6:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 6:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 7:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 7:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 8:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 8:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 9:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 9:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 10:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 10:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 11:00 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 11:30 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles. 12:00 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain, 15.00 Megacycles.

Health Advice

Readers' questions will be offered to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescription will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Death on Wheels

With the approach of summer, our attention is drawn again to the problem of auto accidents and injuries. Last year over 38,500 people died in auto accidents, while almost 1,500,000 more were injured, but did not die. Of this million and a half, 110,000 were permanently disabled or crippled. Thus far in 1938 there have been enough accidents to indicate that this year more than 2,000,000 will be injured or killed in auto accidents! The auto kills more than many diseases combined.

The scarring that follows injuries in auto accidents does more than merely disfigure. It may prevent partial or complete use of the part of the body involved. Mental and emotional health of the victims is also seriously affected, particularly if the scarring is on the face. With such a high value placed on personal appearance in securing or holding a job, scarring may be the cause of life long unemployment and mental agony.

It is unnecessary to state that the best thing to do is to drive carefully, respecting all traffic and driving cautions and regulations. A second saved may be the cause of a lifetime ruined.

Quick and skillful medical and surgical care is needed in auto accidents. Often it is best not to do too much at the time of the accident. There is too much shock and loss of blood as well as the danger of infection. About two months after healing is often the best time to perform secondary or plastic operations in the attempt to restore normal function and appearance. In this country plastic surgery is forging rapidly ahead, thanks to the many auto accidents which provide the necessary victims. It is suggested that only those surgeons be employed who are connected with reputable hospitals and medical schools since there are quacks who prey on the helpless.

SHORT-SHORT STORIES

The Daily Worker wants short stories up to 750 words in length. They should be entertaining, readable and constant in theme with the policy of the Daily Worker during this period of building the democratic front, striving for the people's trust, and working for unity in the labor movement. Subjects bearing upon the problems with which the Daily Worker deals in its news and editorial columns are also fit subjects for short stories—the struggle against war and fascism, Party building, housing, and so on. Stories should, as much as possible, bear the professional touch: economy of words should result in use of precisely the RIGHT word; the style should be smooth and polished; stories should be true to life.

Send manuscripts, with self-addressed, stamped envelope to Feature Editor, Daily Worker, 35 E. 13th St., New York.

Just Out!

THE COMMUNIST July Issue Earl Browder's Summation Speech at the Tenth National Convention MOTION PICTURES

NOW PLAYING! PUGACHEV The story of the Great Pugachev, the Russian Cossack leader who led the rebellion against the Czar in 1773. CAME 42 ST.

GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA 234 St. at Lee. TODAY, Tues., Wed., July 4, 5, 6. SIMON and SAUL in "DARK EYES" (Otchi Tchernia)

BRONX

ASCOT

"A companion piece to 'Futurism' in the mood of 'Band to Life'."—New Trib.

LOVELY WHITE SAIL

"A first-rate offering."—World-Tel.

BROOKLYN

Only 3 Days! Tues. & Wed. July 5, 6. SOVIET CINEMA TRIUMPH!

Young Pushkin

WILLIAMSBURG PLAYHOUSE 270 Broadway

ENTERTAINMENT

Welcome

Capt. FRED KELLER

Hero of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and member of B.R.I.D. Local 32-B

RECEPTION AND DANCE

M AIR-COOLED Main Ballroom

34th Street & 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 8 P.M.

B'way Entertainers - Swing Band

Aspirants: Building Service Employees International Union, Local 32-B. Members Committee to Welcome Captain Fred Keller, 370 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C. Proceeds to Friends of Lincoln Brigade campaign to bring back wounded A.G. of Veterans. ADMISSION..... 49¢

Fish Flies, Diz Dean, July 4th---Aint it Hot?

By LESTER RODNEY

FIRECRACKERS bursting in the air on a July 4th evening—celebrating the proud proclamation of freedom by a young and determined people some 200 years ago—thousands at the beaches, on the lakes and rivers and in the ball parks—among other things July 4th seems to have become the high point of the sports year . . .

It's the middle of the baseball season, with the old tradition that "the team that lead on July the fourth will win the pennant" (that came into popularity too late to influence the Boston Braves of 1914, who were last on July 4th and wiped up the A's in the World Series that fall in four straight)—it's the time of trotting out that old Australian six-beat crawl (for six beans before the wave hits you and knocks you into the dog paddle)—of trying to grunt off some of those extra pounds on the hot and hard handball courts—of limbering up the old arm with a five-cent rubber ball and getting a twinge after the third outcurve—of wondering whether there's anything to that Noxus Cream that claims to take the sting out of the sunburn—of dropping a gaudy fake fly into a pool 50 feet away where the big trout lurk . . . if you live or can get out to one of the streams and rivers that dot our not bad looking countryside—it's a day off in America and when there's a day off most people swing over to sports—tired or not.

AND thinking over the sports scene—

Still talking of the dispatch with which Mr. Louis knocked the Nazi bluster out of cry baby Schmeling (who started to belittle the great Negro champ just as soon as the Bremen pulled out of the docks last night and started for Germany) . . . they'll be talking about that in years to come. "Say, you're talking about this fight reminds me of a scrap back in 1936—it seems there was one of those Nazis . . . you remember the Nazis."

Baseball—the Yankees on the upbeat again, with the most powerful bunch of sluggers ever assembled, but with one of the main goals starting down the shady side . . . Lou Gehrig . . . 13 years without missing a game . . . down in the records already as the greatest of all the first basemen . . . the Indians, disappointing their Cleveland following year after year with mid-year collapse, now still grimly hanging on and promising to carry through on the impetus of their veterans' pennant hungry drive—Averill, Trosky, Hale, Campbell, Larry Allen playing peak ball—and the youngsters . . . Feller, Keltner, Heath—still think they'll squeeze through this year before the Yanks get their terrific Newark re-inforcements—Keller, Rosar, Russo et al and start another streak.



LOU GEHRIG

SORE Arms—Diz Dean, in his late twenties, sitting around with that mournful "all through" look on his face as the Cubs falter for lack of a consistent pitcher . . . Van Mungo, big surly kid from Carolina, filled with all the requisites to make one of the greatest of them all, crying in the dugout after his one-hit game last week at the pain in his arm and threatening to quit for a year if it doesn't stop—Schoolboy Rowe and Paul Dean whose arms blazed through both leagues just a few years ago—down in the Texas League trying to regain their old power—what a quartet of pitchers to get together sans sore arms—the Dean boys, Mungo and Rowe—how come this epidemic? Is it due to the fact that all these boys were big, strong, willing workers and were allowed to go to the well too often?

Football—players toughening themselves for the brief fall spurge of our greatest spectator game—look out for Cornell, Dartmouth and Syracuse this fall—Cornell an all-senior outfit, lost only one man, have all-American Brud Holland, great Negro end star who had 50,000 in Yale Bowls up cheering like mad when he left the field after the greatest exhibition of end play New Haven has seen since Tom Shevlin's heyday—Peck, Van Ranst, Spang, Baker—look out for the big Red—

Thinking of Holland and Louis—millions celebrating the Fourth—it must seem cockeyed to many sports fans to stubbornly keep our Negro stars out of baseball in complete defiance of the spirit of the times and the voice—not only of the fans—but of the players themselves—players don't draw any lines because of the color of the skin—ask any of the many big leaguers who have played with the Negro stars after the season what he thinks of keeping Jim Crow in our national pastime . . . Well, that can't last long . . . send up that pinwheel and dive under a wave for me . . .

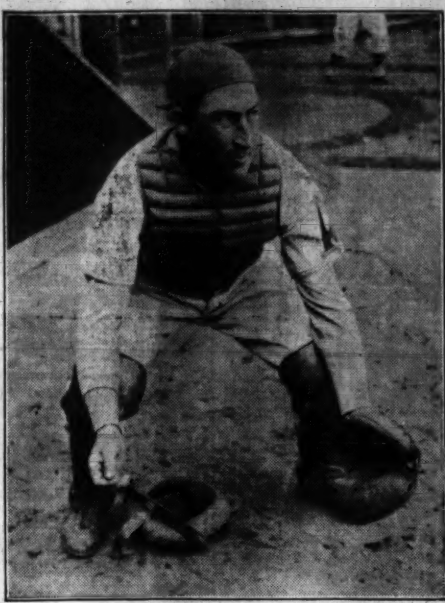


DIZ DEAN

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1938

HARRY GETS BREAK AT LAST



HARRY DANNING, Giant's slugger, who has come into his own as first string man this year, gets further recognition with a last minute nomination to catch for the National League All-Star team in the big game Wednesday. Harry, a Jewish boy from California, is 27.

Who'll Win the All Star Game?

'The Americans,' Says

LESTER RODNEY

I can't figure anyone picking the National League Texas Leaguer experts against the pulverizing power of the younger and more vigorous loop.

Last year a few of the Yankees took an afternoon off, ran down to Washington, D. C., put the slug on the National League "super defense" to the tune of 8-3, and resumed their own runaway in the American League. It was Rolfe, Dickey, DiMaggio and Gehrig who batted in seven of the eight runs and Lefty Gomez who was returned the winning pitcher against Hubbell and Dean.

Those members of the Yankees, at present on a streak which has given them fifty runs in the last five games against their opponents, will be in there at Cincinnati Wednesday with the help of Jimmy Fox of Boston, blasting the game wide open with 24 homers and 88 runs batted in. Earl Averill of Cleveland, leading hitter in the majors, and such well tested sluggers as Travis of Washington, Bob Johnson of the A's, Geringer and York of Detroit.

Nobody can dare dispute the fact that the American League will carry by far the most guns up there to the Crosley Field rubber Wednesday. And it's a pretty well proven fact by now that the tightest and smartest defensive unit can do nothing but turn around and stare at a baseball soaring way over their heads towards the distant fences.

BUT—and here's what makes the defense of this year's National League team even sillier—the American League stars have it all over the National in pitching too!

The National will lead off with Johnny Vander Meer, the not-hit ace of the season—true. But Johnny will find a big difference in the caliber of his opposition Wednesday and the Dodgers and the Bees, against whom the amazing youngster performed his masterpieces.

But let's grant for the sake of argument the effectiveness of Yandy over his three inning stretch. We come to Hubbell, Derringer, Lee, Brown and Turner. The American sluggers will murder that array. Hub is in the tenth inning of his career and is beginning to wobble—last year he was pounded by the junior loop sluggers and this year should be no exception. Derringer and Lee just good pitchers for a shut-out.

Let's see the American League's array of twirlers. You've heard of Bob Feller, young wonderboy who has proven himself over a much longer period of time than Vander Meer. Lefty Gomez has never been beaten or hit hard yet by the Nationals, and his World Series record is well known. Veteran Lefty Grove is leading the pitchers in both leagues and knows all the answers for a game like this. Ruffing and Allen have won 22 and lost four between them. It's no contest.

Look for an A. L. win by the score of say, 9-2. Home runs by Fox, Dickey and Di Mag and doubles and triples all along the route by the others. Medwick, Ott and Vaughn, the only three Nationals who belong in the same class as the American sluggers, will account for a few runs along the wayside for their side.

Here's your winning team, folks!

Avanta Farms
ULSTER PARK, N. Y. Tel. 83-M-1
Home Cooking Modern Facilities
NEW & RENOVATED BUNGALOWS
Daily and Vegetables on Premises
Bathing, Tennis, Basketball, Ping Pong
Rates: \$12.50 per week—\$2.50 per day
Dinner: 50c
West Shore Train West
Also Bus 9 W. Road

Yanks Crush Sox, 9-3 for 8th In Row; Giants Split in Hub.

LOCAL TEAMS' SCORES									
BOSTON	120	000	000	—3	10	4			
NEW YORK	000	400	41x	—9	14	4			
Wilson, McKain, Dickman, Rogers and Desautels; Peacock; Gomez and Dickey.									
(FIRST GAME):									
NEW YORK	100	211	000	—5	9	1			
BOSTON	100	000	020	—3	9	1			
Lohrman, Corman and Danning; Turner and Mueller.									
(SECOND GAME):									
NEW YORK	000	000	000	—0	9	2			
BOSTON	000	100	10x	—2	4	1			
Melton, Brown and Mancuso; Fette and Riddle.									
PHILADELPHIA	000	100	000	—1	4	0			
BROOKLYN	000	030	00x	—3	7	0			
Hollingsworth and Atwood; Tamulis and Shea.									
PHILADELPHIA	000	000	000	—0	7	0			
BROOKLYN	000	011	00x	—2	6	0			
Hallahan, Sivess and Clark, Atwood; Posedel and Shea.									

Dickey's 4th Homer in 3 Days Leads Attack On 4 Pitchers

By Charles C. Dexter
Roaring along on all cylinders, the New York Yankees continued their sensational rush towards the top with a 9-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox at the Stadium yesterday.

Twenty-five thousand fans saw Battering Bill Dickey lead the champs to their eighth straight win with his fourth home run in past three days, and the Yankees thirteenth circuit clout in the last four games. The clout came with two on in the fourth and chased Jack Wilson from the mound.

Lefty Gomez went the route for the winners. Lefty got off to a wobbly start, the Sox taking a three run lead, but down in the first Joe Vosmik hit a home run into the right field stands with none on, and in the second with two out, Wilson and Cramer singled and when Vosmik singled to center Joe DiMaggio threw the ball over third in an attempt to catch Cramer, the latter followed Wilson over the plate.

The Yanks got going in the fourth. Rolfe walked, Henrich singled to center and DiMaggio was safe on Higgins error to fill the bases. Gehrig rolled to Doerr and Rolfe scored on the out. Then Dickey's clout scored Henrich and DiMaggio ahead of him and chased Wilson.

McKain held the Yanks till the seventh, when bad support cost the Sox four more runs. Rolfe walked to start it again, Henrich singled and Rolfe came over on Gehrig's slow drive into right. Dickey hit toward first and was safe when McKain dropped Fox's toss, Henrich scoring. Selkirk singled off Doerr's glove, scoring Gehrig and sending Dickey to third. Gordon's single to right scored Dickey and sent McKain to the showers.

Rogers was tapped for the last run in the eighth.

Goodman, Lombardi and McCormick playing in familiar territory, are going to do some heavy clouting, backed up by the old stalwarts, Medwick, Ott and Vaughn. It'll be a National League victory, National League style, good pitching, hitting when the runs are needed and heads-up baseball all the way.

(F. S. I. hope, hope, hope.)
Here's your winning team, folks.
National League
McCormick, Cincinnati, 18... 342 52
Herman, Chicago, 28... 289 28
Ott, New York, 28... 214 65
Vaughn, Pittsburgh, 88... 291 32
Medwick, St. Louis, 47... 249 49
Goodman, Cincinnati, 47... 229 43
Lombardi, Cincinnati, 47... 249 43
Vander Meer, Cincinnati, 2... 106 22
Brown, Pittsburgh, 18... 342 52
Herman, Chicago, 28... 289 28
Ott, New York, 28... 214 65
Vaughn, Pittsburgh, 88... 291 32
Medwick, St. Louis, 47... 249 49
Goodman, Cincinnati, 47... 229 43
Lombardi, Cincinnati, 47... 249 43
Vander Meer, Cincinnati, 2... 106 22

Cubs Beat Vander Meer

CHICAGO, July 3. — Johnny Vander Meer, slated to start in the All-Star game Wednesday for the National League, lost his third game of the season today as the Chicago Cubs scored in the fourth and sixth innings to win, 4-3. Bill Lee started for the Cubs.

The Reds, after counting one run in the initial frame, failed to score again until they pushed across two runs.

'Joe Not Better, Just Lucky,' Says Nazi Max on Departure

Max Schmeling (remember him?) sailed for home Saturday on the Bremen, remarking that Joe Louis wasn't a better fighter, just a luckier one.

He-man Maxie, carried in an ambulance aboard the liner, confided to reporters over a plate of peach ice-cream that "Joe wasn't a better fighter. He wasn't any better than he was the first time. He just got the jump, the break."

"I'll prove it the next time we meet," boasted the Nazi.

We won't argue with Maxie. The picture at right was taken two minutes after the first-round bell at Yankee Stadium.

The man on the floor is Mr. Schmeling. Above him bends "the lucky" Joe Louis.

What was the old Chinese proverb about "one picture was worth a thousand words?"

Fette Blanks Terrymen In Nightcap After Lohrmann Wins

BOSTON, July 3. — The Boston Bees came back behind the shutout pitching of Lou Fette to win the second game of a double header 2-0 and earn a split with the New York Giants. The Giants rapped Jim Turner, all-star nominee, in the opener to win 5-3.

Rookie Bill Lohrmann made his first start of the season for the Terrymen in the opener and pitched a great game till the eighth, when he was relieved by Coffman as the Bees scored two.

Bob Seeds, new Giant outfielder bought from Newark last week, hit the first ball pitched in the game by Turner for a home run into the left field stands. It was his third since joining the team.

Cliff Melton was the unlucky victim of Fette's shutout in the nightcap. He limited the Bees to four hits, but Fette scattered the Giants' nine so effectively that it was all in vain.

Extra! Dodgers Win 2 from Phils

It was a big day for the Brooklyn Dodgers over at Ebbets Field yesterday. The forlorn flock got some great pitching by Vito Tamulis and Bill Posedel and turned in a double win over the Phillies to the tune of 3-1 and 2-0.

Tamulis, left handed curve ball artist picked up from the Browns this spring, was in rare form, giving but four hits in the opener. The nightcap saw rookie Bill Posedel turn in his best effort of the season, scattering seven hits to turn in a shutout.

The Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game (12 innings):
St. Louis 100 001 102 000—5 13 8
Pittsburgh 100 000 002 001—4 11 9
Davis, Harrell, Shoun and Owen; Tobin, Brown and Todd.
(Second Game):
St. Louis 000 100 10—2 5 0
Pittsburgh 000 020 0x—6 8 1
Hendshaw, Mason, Lander and Bremer; Bannan and Berres. (Called at end of 8th, Sunday Law.)
Chicago 000 102 010—4 11 3
Cincinnati 100 000 002—3 10 4
Lee, Best and Hartnett; Vander Meer, Casarville and Lombardi.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game):
Cleveland 010 100 000—3 10 6
Chicago 000 020 0x—6 8 1
Allen and Prylak; Lyons and Sewell.
(Second Game):
Cleveland 000 000 000—0 4 1
Chicago 000 000 002—3 4 1
Rumpher, Galehouse, Zuber and Henrich; Lee and Rens.
(First Game) (10 innings):
Detroit 000 000 100 4—5 9 1
St. Louis 001 000 000 5—6 8 2
Kennedy, Bridges and York; Tebbels; Hildebrand and Sullivan.
(First Game):
Washington 000 000 000—0 4 9
Philadelphia 030 000 000—3 5 2
Leonard, Appelman and Giuliani; R. Ferrell, Caster and Hays.
(Second Game):
Washington 040 000 001—11 19 9
Philadelphia 000 000 000—2 4 3
Weyer and R. Ferrell; Nelson, E. Sullivan, Peltier and Hays.

For an Outdoor VACATION

For a vacation spent in one of the most beautiful spots in New York State . . . nestled at the foot of the Berkshire Mountains . . . with ample room to roam and rest amidst this glorious country-side.

Rates: \$17-\$19 per week

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Care leave daily from 7:00 Bronx Park East at 10:30 A.M. Friday and Saturday at 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 and 7 P.M. For further information call City Office, AL 4-1148.

Swimming and boating on beautiful Lake Ellis. Beach front. New swift tennis courts. All sports. Riding, Dancing at the Casino-on-the-Lake. The best in entertainment.

What's On

RATES: 18 words, 10c Monday to Saturday, 21c Sunday. 5c additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday Worker, Friday, 12 Noon. Payment must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Coming

"THE CHADLE WILL ROCK" AGAIN! Wednesday, July 6, at New School, 88 W. 12th St., NYC. Tickets at New Theatre League, 125 W. 42nd St. and Workers Bookshop for 40c, 50c, etc.

JULY 31st MOTHER BLOOR Birthday celebration. A Miniature World's Fair. Boxing, baseball, bathing beauty contest at Pleasant Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

HERE ARE THE JULY 4th PICTON DETAILS: Place—College Settlement Farm. Admission—30c. Speaker—Charles Hathaway. Fun Games. Swimming, boating, tennis, basketball, delicious food, entertainment for everybody from kiddies to adults. Directions: Get to Broad & Olney—take cars 58 or 6 there and ride to end of line where buses will be waiting to rush you to the Picnic.

PICNIC—24th Ward, Branch A, Communist Party. Sunday, July 10th, 39th and Girard. Discussion on the Jewish Question.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

WORKERS SCHOOL—SUMMER TERM REGISTRATION NOW GOING ON. For descriptive catalogue write to School Office, 35 East 12th Street, Room 301.

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Bathing, Tennis, Basketball, Ping Pong
Rates: \$12.50 per week—\$2.50 per day
Dinner: 50c
West Shore Train West
Also Bus 9 W. Road

LITTLE LEFTY

MR. PENNY, I HAVE AN ITEM FOR YOUR SPORTS COLUMN IN THE "SIDEWALK SCOOP"!

HI, PROFESSOR!

YOU MAY ANNOUNCE TO THE PALPATRYING PUBLIC THAT I HAVE CHALLENGED BLINKNEY BLOTT TO A FIGHT TO A FINISH!

YOU'RE A GOOFY? HE'S TWICE YOUR WEIGHT!

AND STRONG AS AN OX!

WELL... ARE YOU GOING TO USE THE ITEM?

I'LL SAY!

SURE... IN THE FRIENDS-WHO-WILL-SHORTLY-LEAVE-US DEPARTMENT!

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JULY 4th PICNIC A DAY OF FUN

At COLLEGE SETTLEMENT FARM

Tennis—Boating—Swimming—Basket Ball—Children's Games—Entertainment

Hear CLARENCE HATHAWAY

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